FBIS DAILY REPORT

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AMIO CHAIRMAN ON PROGRESS OF ARAB MILITARY INDUSTRY

LD131033 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 5 Feb 79 pp 1, 8 LD

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Production of the first Arab antitank missile is to begin next September. This was announced by Shaykh Faysal ibn Sultan al-Qasimi, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Arab Military Industry Organization [AMIO]. He said that it has been possible to develop, improve and make alterations to the Swingfire anti-tank missile.

The chairman said The defense ministers of Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Qatar, members of the AMIO Higher Committee, will meet in Qatar in March to take decisions regarding the organization's strategic projects which the AMIO council discussed at its recent meetings in Cairo.

He said that the committee will hold a preparatory meeting early next month and that studies are going according to plan regarding the establishment of an electronics factory in Saudi Arabia in conjunction with the French Thompson Company and the building of other military factories in the UAE in order to broaden the base of sophisticated Arab military industries.

He said that the organization is going ahead with the contracts for the production of the Lynx helicopter with special specifications for the Arab area. Committees are currently studying these specifications. Negotiations are also in progress with the foreign companies which have been contracted to produce a training plane of the Alpha jet type. The results of such negotiations will be put to the Higher Committee at its next meeting.

Shaykh Faysal al-Qasimi said that high-level studies are being conducted in order to establish a major base for the maintenance of planes belonging to the AMIO member states as well as all aircraft in the Arab world, including the provision of spare parts.

The AMIO chairman renewed the invitation to the Arab countries to join the organization in order to create an Arab military industry capable of meeting the needs of all the Arab armies. The organization is Arab and all the Arab brothers are welcome, he added.

PALESTINE CENTRAL COUNCIL TO MEET END OF FEBRUARY

JN140757 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 14 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Brother Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council [PNC], has announced that the Palestine Central Council [PCC] will hold the first meeting of its new session in the last week of February. Al-Fahum added that all factions of the Palestinian resistance movement will participate in this meeting in addition to patriotic Palestinian elements from all Palestinian groupings. Al-Fahum added that at its first meeting the PCC will discuss the latest developments in the Arab area in light of the positive results achieved by the popular revolution in Iran under Ayatollah Khomeyni. This revolution is considered a new gain for the Palestinian cause and a setback for the Zionist enemy and for the U.S. agents in the area, particularly since Khomeyni has more than once expressed his support for the Palestinian struggle and for the Palestinian cause and the PLO. Khomeyni has also stressed his support for the struggle of the Arab nation against the Zionist enemy and imperialist schemes.

The PNC chairman added that the PCC will also discuss the dubious attempts the U.S. is making to get the Egyptian regime to sign a separate peace treaty with the Zionist enemy.

Al-Fahum added that the PCC will also discuss the important resolutions of the 14th PNC session which was held in Damascus so as to implement them in comprehensive manner. The PCC will also discuss the need to achieve new steps on the road to Palestinian national unity.

Al-Fahum concluded that there are strong ties between the Palestinian revolution and the popular revolution in Iran.

FARUQ QADDUMI ARRIVES IN TUNISIA

LD131736 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the PLO arrived in Tunis this afternoon for consultations and exchange of views with Tunisian officials on all Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian question.

He praised the total support the Palestinian question enjoys in Tunisia from President Habib Bourguiba, Prime Minister Hedi Nouira, and all party and government officials. Faruq Qaddumi expressed thanks and gratitude to the Tunisian officials and people for continuously standing by the Palestinian people and their revolution.

He was welcomed on arrival at the airport by Minister of Foreign Affairs Mohamed Fitouri; Mohamed Sayah, minister delegate at the prime minister's office and director of the party; Hasan Bal'ami, the PLO representative in Tunis, and a number of senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the party administration.

FATAH ATTACK ON OTHER PALESTINIAN ORGANIZATIONS REPORTED

LD131322 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 12 February--Kuwait's AL-WATAN today carries a statement by a senior Fatah official strongly attacking two leaders of other Palestinian Fedayeen organizations which differ with Fatah about a number of political and organizational issues.

Fatah Central Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas describes, in his statement, the secretary general of the DPFLP, Nayif Hawatimah, as rancorous and a saboteur. He also says that Fatah kept the PFLP headed by George Habash out of the PLO "as punishment for its obduracy."

The leftist DPFLP and PFLP differ with Fatah on the question of the dialogue between the PLO and Jordan and on Fatah's efforts to widen its representation in the PLO's Executive Committee.

Although it was reported that Fatah demanded four or five seats on the PLO Executive Committee, the parliament in exile, decided at its meeting in Damascus last month to keep the Executive Committee membership in its present form. The Executive Committee now consists of one representative of every Fedayeen organization with the exception of the PFLP, which had withdrawn, and some independents.

UK JOURNALIST NOTES PLO LINKS TO KHOMEYNI MOVEMENT

LD130943 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 12 Feb 79 p 6 LD

[Robert Moss article: "Khomeyni Links to PLO"]

[Excerpt] While the mostly Sunni Arab world is divided on how to deal with Iran's Shi'ite leader, the Ayatollah Khomeyni, the major Palestinian groups seem to have no doubt that his assumption of power in Tehran would be a powerful boost for their ambitions.

Western intelligence sources say that there was an exchange of letters between Khomeyni and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat before the ayatollah left France. Khomeyni has pledged to give the PLO an office in Tehran and to provide full Iranian backing for an independent Palestinian state if he succeeds in establishing his "Islamic republic."

This is obviously in keeping with Khomeyni's vehement anti-Zionism. Co-operation between some of his aides--notably Dr Ibrahim Yazdi--and the main Palestinian movements appears to go rather deeper.

Nayif Hawatimah, the Marxist chief of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DPFLP), which enjoys considerable Soviet backing, has maintained close ties with the ayatollah's entourage. Together with Muhsin Ibrahim, the leader of the Lebanese Communist Action Organisation, Hawatimah is said to have played an important part in pulling Khomeyni's Shi'ite movement and the communist Tudeh Party more closely together.

Mainly thanks to Hawatimah, the more radical elements in the PLO have long-standing associations with Tudeh Party leaders. During Iran's upheavals a number of Tudeh Party publications have actually been produced on PLO printing presses in Beirut.

Support From Al-Qadhdhafi

The most intriguing aspects of this emerging Khomeyni-PLO axis are: (A) its military potential; and (B) the Palestinians' ability to help raise cash for Iran's leftists. Libya's Colonel al-Qadhdhafi who, although a Sunnite, backs Khomeyni as a standard-bearer in the Islamic revival--is reported to have set aside a budget to enable Palestinian groups to provide guerrilla training for Iranians in Lebanon and some of the gulf emirates.

At the same time, Palestinian organisations (including the DPFLP) are said to have been mobilised to collect money in Khomeyni's name from the large Shi'ite communities of migrant workers on the Arab side of the Persian Gulf.

Such developments are not regarded with much relish by other Arab states in the region. Even the Iraqis, although close to Moscow are nervous about the psychological effect of the Shi'ite revolt in Iran, since the Ba'thist regime in Baghdad represents Sunni domination over a Shi'ite majority.

Meanwhile, Western observers report a marked increase in the number of Russians in Iran --from the KGB and the International Department(ID) of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union--in the past two months. Boris Ponomarev, chief of the influential ID, has been entrusted with overall responsibility for liaison between Moscow and Iran's Tudeh Party.

KUWAIT

FOREIGN MINISTER REJECTS MILITARY PACT POLICY

LD141100 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, in a press statement here today again reiterated Kuwait's rejection of the policy of pacts in all its forms. He said that the gulf states are capable of defending themselves through cooperation among themselves.

AL-ANBA has stated that Shaykh as-Sabah made these remarks in reply to the press reports that American Defense Secretary Harold Brown, during his recent visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, put forward the idea of forming a gulf military pact under U.S. supervision. The minister said that Kuwait's stance on this matter has been declared clearly and it is against military and other pacts. He went on to add: "We in the gulf region and in the Arabian Peninsula are capable of defending ourselves through cooperation among ourselves in all economic and social spheres and through solidarity among us in the face of any outside interference in our affairs." He said that Kuwait, together with the other Arab and friendly countries, strives to keep this vital region of the world out of international conflicts for zones of influence.

SHAYKH JABIR AL-AHMAD GREETS QUEEN ELIZABETH ON ARRIVAL

LD131053 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1345 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 12 February 79--Elizabeth II, queen of England, arrived in Kuwait today for a 3-day state visit, the first leg of an historic tour to the Arab Gulf states. Leading those who welcomed her at the airport were Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, chief of state of Kuwait; Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, crown prince and prime minister; senior statesmen and other officials. Queen Elizabeth was greeted by a 21-gun salute as she descended from the Concorde that had flown her from London. Then, with the amir, she reviewed the honor guard. This evening, the queen will attend a dinner banquet given by the amir in her honor. The delegation accompanying the queen includes her husband Prince Philip, duke of Edinburgh; and Dr David Owen, foreign secretary, who will hold talks tomorrow with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

SAUDI ARABIA

SECURITY AGREEMENT WITH IRAQ SIGNED

LD091446 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Medina--'Izzat Ibrahim, member of the Revolution Command Council and Iraqi minister of the interior, left Medina this afternoon for home at the end of his 5-day visit to the kingdom. During his visit to the kingdom, the Iraqi minister conducted talks with His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of the interior, on security cooperation between the two countries. 'Izzat Ibrahim and Prince Nayif also signed a security agreement covering a number of matters, including the exchange of experiences and cooperation in the sphere of crime detection, exchange of information and facilitating the transient movement of nationals between the two countries in accordance with the regulations observed in every country.

U.S. REGIONAL MILITARY PLAN REPORTEDLY REJECTED

LD131130 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A Kuwaiti paper today reports that the United States suggested the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia form a unified military command in the gulf region under U.S. supervision. However, it appears that Saudi officials were not convinced. AL-QABAS, in a dispatch from Washington, says that the offer, made by U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, also included the development of naval and air bases in the gulf.

It continues that Brown, who after a 2-day visit left Saudi Arabia for Amman, also discussed with Saudi officials sending specialized U.S. counter-terrorism experts to guard Saudi oil installations. It says that the secretary in a subtle way stressed U.S. determination to continue its endeavors to get a peace treaty signed between Egypt and Israel, "and did not tie himself except to one promise regarding the issue of the Palestinians--namely, that the agreement between Egypt and Israeli would be a first step toward an all-embracing peace."

AL-QABAS, quoting informed American sources, says that the Saudi officials were not convinced inwardly and outwardly, so it appears, by the assurances given by Brown. It expects that these subjects will be the topic of discussion when the Saudi Crown Prince and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz visits Washington on 13 March.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER FAHD WISHES BAZARGAN SUCCESS

LD131825 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1759 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--His Royal Highness the Crown Prince and Deputy Prime minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has sent the following cable to Iranian Prime Minister Dr Mehdi Bazargan:

Your Excellency Dr Mehid Bazargan, prime minister of Iran, Tehran:

It gives me pleasure on occasion of your assumption of the premiership of the Iranian Council of Ministers to seize this opportunity to express to Your Excellency my warmest greetings and sincerest wishes for your success in carrying out your responsibilities for the good and prosperity of the fraternal people of Iran in particular and that of the Islamic nation in general. I am confident that the fraternal relations which exist between our two countries and which are based on cooperation and friendship will continue progressing and will continue to develop in the interest of our two peoples and our two countries and our Muslim nation. I wish Your Excellency good health, happiness and success and the fraternal Iranian people progress, dignity and prosperity.

BEIRUT AS-SAFIR REPORTS UNREST IN SAUDI ARABIA

NC131643 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 10 Feb 79 pp 1, 12 NC

[Text] Riyadh, special dispatch--What is happening in Saudi Arabia? The little news coming from behind the "border curtain" of the kingdom of oil and silence suggests that "something" is happening there either at the ruling family level or at the national level. It is logical to assume that events in Iran have played their role in kindling the conflicts or differences in views within the ruling family. These events have also brought to the surface a number of hidden "problems" which were waiting for an opportunity to appear.

Observers pause at length before a number of "measures" which took place recently, wondering about the ultimate objective. These measures include:

1. The official announcement of "the acceptance of the resignation" of Kamal Adham, the king's personal adviser. Kamal Adham, an uncle of Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, was a principal "liaison officer" with Anwar as-Sadat. It is said that he is a business partner with the Egyptian president and some members of his family.

2. The disappearance of [intelligence director] Prince Turki al-Faysal from the arena following the uproar about his failure in a very sensitive issue connected with the "smuggling" of arms into Saudi Arabia. Reports about the arms "smuggling" were published after the confiscation of two consignments of Kalashnikov machineguns reportedly supplied by arms dealers in Lebanon.

3. The occurence of workers disturbances recently in Dhahran area. It was reported at the time that these disturbances were immediately and strongly suppressed. The authorities maintained complete silence.

The campaign against [Defense and Aviation Minister] Prince Sultan intensified after a specific incident: Some time ago, Col Muhhammad Ahmad as-Suwali, commander of the Saudi Al-Kharaj Garrison, and 37 soldiers "fled" to Iraq. Colonel as-Suwali asked the Iraqi authorities to grant him and his men political asylum. This was granted and contacts about this then took place between the two countries.

The charge against Al-Kharaj Garrison Commander Col Muhammad Ahmad as-Suwali was that he refused high-level orders to suppress certain "acts of chaos and disturbances" which took place.

4. The "silent crisis" in Saudi-U.S. relations, which began before the Baghdad summit and which is said to be continuing.

Indications of this crisis were contained in statements made by the Saudi ambassador in Washington suggesting the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations between Saudi Arabia and other countries "outside the free world."

These indications also appeared in the visits which senior U.S. officials made to Jidda and Riyadh, some of which were secret and others which were public. The public visits included that by former U.S. President Gerald Ford and the U.S. secretary of commerce. The other envoys were of "various natures."

Some diplomatic observers say that Gerald Ford actually came on a special mission to Saudi Arabia but he was compelled to embark on a broader tour to minimize the impact of this "mission" and to cover its traces so that it would appear to be merely a stopover along the route.

However, diplomatic reports from Saudi Arabia recently uncover more facts about the situation there. These reports say that a sharp conflict is taking place within the ruling Saudi family aiming at limiting the authority of Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation.

Those who are well-informed say that the campaign against Prince Sultan is linked with the ambitions of the prince, who was expecting to be appointed crown prince in the event of the accession of Prince Fahd to the throne.

YEMEN--PDRY

'ABD AL-FATTAH ISMA'IL RETURNS TO ADEN FROM IRAQ

LD141053 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council, and the delegation accompanying him, returned to Aden this afternoon after concluding an official and fraternal visit to the sisterly Iraqi Republic.

YEMEN--YAR

INA: FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS YAR ORDERED U.S. ARMS

JN131202 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1110 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[Text] San'a', 13 February--YAR Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj has confirmed that this government has asked for arms and ammunition from the United States. He said that the arms request is part of a program begun 4 years ago to diversify sources of weapons for the YAR armed forces. In his statement today, Al-Asnaj did not deny reports that have been circulating concerning supplying the YAR with 12 U.S. F-5 aircraft and a number of tanks. He said, however, that all the arms the YAR has ordered are for purely defensive purposes.

RECOGNITION CONFERRED ON NEW IRANIAN GOVERNMENT

JN131725 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[YAR Foreign Ministry statement--date not given]

[Text] In accordance with the directives of President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and in accordance with our policy of respecting the peoples' right to self-determination, the YAR Government has decided to announce its full recognition of the government of Dr Mehdi Bazargan in Iran. This comes as an (?affirmation) of the YAR's respect for the desires of the Iranian Muslim people.

Our ambassador in Tehran has been instructed to inform the revolutionary committee for Iranian foreign relations of the contents of this decision.

INTERIOR MINISTER HAILS DECISION TO RELEASE PRISONERS

JN090831 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Commenting on the decision made by brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, on the release of all political prisoners arrested before and after the 13 June corrective movement and of those involved in the abortive 15 October conspiracy, Interior Minister Lt Col 'Abd al-'Aziz Lutfi al-Barati has said: This is a positive and courageous step that confirms [words indistinct] of the president and leader for his people. The decision constitutes a new addition to the democratic structure that is so deep-rooted in our people's life and culture. The interior minister added: This decision has left a deep impression in our people's hearts, as manifested in the popular support and blessing it received.

Brother al-Barati stated that the decision (?refutes) all the allegations brought by the information departments of the ruling clique in Aden, whose jails are full of thousands of innocent citizens.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON RELATIONS WITH IRAN

NC131441 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 13 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 13 February--The Egyptian Government today declared its determination to continue to consolidate the close relations with the Iranian people and the government they choose. Egypt expressed its wishes for the success of this government in achieving as much prosperity as possible for Iran. The following is the text of the statement which an official source made this morning:

Egypt has always been eager to consolidate its relations with Iran in accordance with the main principle it adopts in its foreign policy. This is the principle of noninterference in the state's domestic affairs and respect of the will of the peoples and their right to a free choice without foreign interference.

The relationship between the two fraternal peoples of Egypt and Iran has been characterized by solidarity, fraternity and common interests because of the spiritual, cultural and historical ties linking the two countries. The Egyptian Government intends to continue to pursue this policy, which expressed the unanimous desire of the Egyptian people to bolster the close relations with the Iranian people and the government they choose. Egypt wishes this noble people every success in achieving as much prosperity as possible and in keeping Iran mighty, strong and well guarded against foreign interference and ambitions.

AS-SADAT COMMENTS ON IRAN EVENTS 13 FEB

NC131532 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1457 GMT 13 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Al-Qantarah ash-Sharqiyah, 13 February--President Anwar as-Sadat has stated that he does not believe that the events in Iran have produced an important factor. He added that peace must be achieved in the Middle East to enable us to deal with all the changes which have taken place in the area. President as-Sadat was answering a question by one of the foreign correspondents with whom he met in Al-Qantarah ash-Sharqiyah today on whether the events in Iran will cause changes in the area.

President as-Sadat was asked: Is there anything you want to say, your excellency? He answered: Nothing. The president was again asked: Is there anything new in the political situation? He answered: Nothing new. The president added: Why do you not wait until the Camp David meeting is held on 21 February? The president was then asked: Are you more optimistic now? He answered: I am always optimistic by nature. I am optimistic even when facing the most complicated problems and conditions.

MENA REPORTS AS-SADAT SINAI SPEECH, ACTIVITIES

NC131710 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1436 GMT 13 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Al-Qantarah, 13 February--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has affirmed that the annexation of new lands of Sinai to the canal governorates does not mean that our land has been divided. This is because the land is one, the sky is one and sanctity is one. However, it is imperative that what has happened today and the dreams of some covetous ones that the canal be considered a line dividing Sinai and the Nile Valley.

President as-Sadat has made it clear that what has happened today is a restoration of a state of affairs which should have existed many centuries ago. This state of affairs is that the land of Egypt is one and that it does not lend itself to division, either by a canal or by anything else.

The above statements were contained in a speech which President as-Sadat made at a meeting he held with the political, popular and executive leaderships of Sinai Governorate. This meeting was held in the town of Al-Qantarah ash-Sharqiyah today.

In his speech, President as-Sadat said: I have come to Sinai today so that we will speed up construction as well as the process of tinting the sand of the whole of Sinai with greenery and development.

President as-Sadat noted that as soon as work is completed on the Martyr Hamdi Tunnel, the Nile water will enter Sinai so that we can indeed develop this sacred land. He also said that the measures which we have taken today are aimed at speeding up development and construction and at ending Egypt's isolation [as received, presumably Sinai's isolation from Egypt] so that it will become the delight of Egypt's eye and Egypt's pride.

President as-Sadat's meeting with the leaderships of Sinai Governorate was attended by Eng 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman, director of food security projects; Hasan Kamil, director of the president's office; Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, minister of defense; Eng Sulayman Mutawalli Sulayman, minister of state for local governments; Muhammad Ahmad al-'Uqayli, minister of state for National Democratic Party [NDP] affairs; Eng Hasaballah al-Kafrawi, minister of construction and new societies; and the governors of northern and southern Sinai and the canal.

President as-Sadat had begun his visit to Al-Qantarah ash-Sharqiyah today by opening the first branch of Misr Bank in Sinai. This branch has been set up in the town. President as-Sadat then went to NDP headquarters. There he met with 'Abd al-Mun'im 'Amarah, governor of Ismailia; Sayyid Sarhan, governor of Port Sa'id; Ahmad Hilmi Badr, governor of Suez; and Muhammad Husayn Shawkat, governor of southern Sinai.

At this meeting, the president handed the new lands of Sinai to the Port Sa'id, Suez and Ismailia Governorates. President as-Sadat also signed the map of this new demarcation [Ta'yin]. President as-Sadat afterward met with the leaderships of northern Sinai.

At the beginning of the meeting, a speech was made by Salim al-Yamani, head of the Sinai Governorate parliamentary group; Subhi Musallam, NDP secretary for northern Sinai; and Husayn Shawkat. President as-Sadat then made his speech at this meeting. Afterward, the president visited a military position.

DR GHALI MEETS KING BAUDOUIN, ANSWERS QUESTIONS

NC131630 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 13 Feb 79 NC

[Excerpts] Brussels, 13 February--Answering correspondents' questions on Egypt's attitude toward events in Iran, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today emphasized that Egypt's principled position is one of noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states.

Answering a question on today's meeting between King Baudouin of Belgium and himself, Dr Butrus Ghali said that he briefed King Baudouin on the latest developments in the Middle East situation and the obstacles which have precluded the ratification of the peace agreement. The Egyptian minister added that he affirmed to King Baudouin that Egypt seeks a comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis which will take into consideration the rights of the Palestinian people.

AL-AKHBAR: MIDEAST MUST BACK U.S. IN SEEKING STABILITY

LD131135 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 11 Feb 79 P 6 LD

[Editorial: "Peace and the Middle East Region"]

[Text] The question in the Iranian crisis is not just the shah's departure. The whole question is what situation the country will find itself afterwards and whether Iran will become a stable country in the Middle East area.

The development of events indicate that Iran has entered a stage of instability in which no one can define or predict the situation it might lead to. There is no doubt, however, that the deterioration of the situation in Iran has opened the door to subsequent dangers in the Middle East, dangers against which the Moroccan king warned in his statement the day before yesterday. He said that the collapse of Iran and its fall into communist hands will shake the world, particularly the gulf states and Saudi Arabia, where the holy places are located.

What the Moroccan king has warned against was earlier spotlighted by former U.S. secretary Kissinger. In warning the United States against this danger, Kissinger called on it to consolidate its strength in the Indian Ocean in order to compensate for its weakening strength in Iran. He stressed the need to devise a political program by which Saudi Arabia can be secured.

The United States is aware of this fact, which is the reason behind the defense secretary's tour of Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel and Egypt. He will reassure these countries' leaders of the U.S. commitment to guarantee stability in the gulf area regardless of the disturbances in Iran. U.S. officials said that the purpose of the U.S. secretary's tour is to restore confidence between the United States and its friends at a time when the Soviets are exploiting the shah's departure to incite disturbances in region.

The question that must be asked here is on what basis will this "restoration of confidence" take place and what kind of guarantee will the United States provide to insure the stability of the situation in the area? These questions await an answer from the U.S. secretary when he comes to the area. However, we would like to stress here that the situation is so critical and acute that it can tolerate no vacillation or postponement from one day to the next. The situation must be faced clearly and urgently, especially since the step that will come after Iran has become clear and understood. The Soviets have been preparing for this step since the outbreak of the Iranian crisis. They are awaiting their opportunity to strike "while the iron is hot" because the next step is even more important to them than achieving their ambitions in Iran.

It is quite obvious that the Soviet aim is the Arab oil resources in the gulf and Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia is their prime and major target. Therefore, the Soviets are actively working to implement their well-known plans and have been openly striving to achieve this objective.

They established their communist base in Aden, the so-called PDRY, to use it as a springboard for infiltrating and eventually pouncing on the Arabian Peninsula. Nevertheless, Soviet propaganda trumpets are speaking in friendly terms about Saudi Arabia, claiming sometimes that Saudi Arabia is beginning to incline toward the Soviet Union after the United States has failed to hold on to its positions in Afghanistan and Iran, and other times that there are no reasons for not having good relations between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia as the Soviets have never harmed Saudi Arabia and Saudi Arabia harbors no hostility toward the Soviet Union. All these are well-known Soviet lies and false allegations whose real objectives are well-known; they conceal the poisonous dagger that will stab at the first possible opportunity.

All this goes to prove that current open and secret events threaten the Middle East area with instability. This calls for caution and swift and urgent action. Since the United States has become aware of this fact and began to take action to reaffirm its guarantees for the area's stability, we believe that maintaining this stability is also the primary and major task of the countries of the area, especially the Arab oil countries that went to the so-called Baghdad summit--albeit with good intentions--and sat with the pro-Soviet rejectionist group.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM: SOVIETS ATTEMPT RAPPROCHEMENT WITH SAUDIS

LD131547 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 10 Feb 79 P 7 LD

[Unattributed report: "Moscow's Olive Branch to Riyadh"]

[Text] Soviet policy experts in Moscow explain the olive branch which the Soviet Union is now showing to Saudi Arabia as a clever and skillful attempt to exploit the present differences between Saudi Arabia and the United States over what is happening in Iran.

An article praising Saudi Arabia and suggesting that the time is now ripe for mutual relations with Moscow appeared in a Soviet literary weekly, and it is believed that what was said in the article was approved by the Soviet authorities at the highest level. It is possible that Brezhnev personally approved publication of the article.

The article was written by Comrade Belyayev, an expert on Middle East affairs, who claims that Saudi Crown Prince Amir Fahd has still not forgiven Carter's aides, particularly Brzezinski, for not caring to test Saudi reaction before convening the Camp David conference to establish peace in the Middle East.

EGYPTIAN WRITER SAYS 'ISLAMIC CALL' MUST BE STRENGTHENED

LD131645 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 6 Feb 79 P 7 LD

[Ahmad Bahjat article: "The Islamic Call"]

[Excerpts] The newspapers recently reported that President Anwar as-Sadat has asked the new AWQAF Minister Dr 'Abd al-Mun'im an-Nimr to devise an integral plant to bolster the mosques' mission, meet the shortage in ulemas and strengthen the Islamic call in Egypt so that it can face up to imported ideologies and inculcate into the spirit of youth the Islamic values and principles.

During his meeting with the Awqaf minister, which was attended by the vice president and the prime minister, the president pledged that the state would provide all means to achieve this objective.

In my opinion this initiative by President as-Sadat is certainly one of his most consequential and important initiatives. If due attention and sincere efforts are devoted to it then it will have far reaching effects on the life of the area. This is because Egypt is the school of Sunni Islamic thought, and, because of Al-Azhar's existence in it and thanks to its ulemas and their efforts, it is the bastion of defending Islam and the center of the Islamic vocation.

There is a moving Islamic tide in the Arab world, and if we do not help this movement to forge its true course there is a possibility that the tide will overflow and flood the land with the extremists' violent trends. It is known that any failure by the Muslims toward the Islamic call leads them to become exposed to two dangers: first, the danger of invasion by foreign and intruding ideas and; second, the misunderstanding of Islam.

Either of these two dangers is sufficient to deprive the Muslims from the real sources of strength and distorts their relationship with God. Ancient and contemporary history shows that the magnitude of the Muslims' defeats was always in proportion to their estrangement from God the Almighty and from a true understanding of Islam.

GOVERNMENT APPEALS FOR NATIONAL RECONCILIATION IN CHAD

NC131732 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Feb 79 NC

[Text] A Foreign Ministry official spokesman today made the following statement:

The Arab Republic of Egypt is following with considerable concern the regrettable news being received from the sisterly republic of Chad. These reports state that armed conflict has erupted among the Chadian brothers. The Arab Republic of Egypt had been in constant touch with Chadian President Felix Malloum and Prime Minister Hissene Habre in an attempt to avail itself of an appropriate opportunity to extend its good offices to the various conflicting parties in order to achieve a comprehensive national reconciliation.

Furthermore, Egypt has constantly supported the efforts of President Ja'far Numayri of fraternal Sudan to mediate among the conflicting parties and achieve a national reconciliation among them.

The Arab Republic of Egypt urges the leaders of sisterly Chad to use wisdom and exercise self-restraint to prevent the shedding of African blood, to deny hostile forces the opportunity to intervene in the Chadian national reconciliation, and so that peace and calm will reign throughout Chad in accordance with the Khartoum agreement and the basic agreement on national reconciliation signed on 29 August 1978.

GOVERNME.T ISSUES STATEMENT ON RELATIONS WITH IRAN

JN131616 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

["Text" of Iraqi Government memorandum addressed to the provisional Iranian Government]

[Text] Baghdad, 13 February--The Iraqi Government conveys greetings to Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the provisional government, and would like to define its stand on the developments taking place in neighborly Iran in the following manner:

1. The constant policy of the Iraqi Republic under the 17 July revolution and under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party is to establish the strongest fraternal relations, relations of fruitful cooperation, with the neighboring peoples and countries on the basis of respect for sovereignty, refraining from interference in domestic affairs, and respect for the legitimate aspirations of peoples in accordance with the principles these peoples choose of their free will.

The Iraqi Government has been eager to apply this policy in all accuracy and honesty whenever neighboring countries on their part have adhered to these principles.

2. In addition to the foregoing general principles, Iraq has a special view of relations with the neighborly Iranian and Turkish peoples. They are two fraternal peoples linked with the Arab people in general and the Iraqi people in particular with strong Islamic ties and relations of common history for hundreds of years. We believe that the nature of these religious and historic relations should become a factor strengthening positive relations in modern history between Iraq and Iran and the rest of the Arab countries.

3. The Iraqi people, who struggled for dozens of years against imperialist domination, a corrupt monarchic regime, and against all forms of tyranny and exploitation, won victory in their revolution on 17 July 1968 led by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party--a revolution which has guaranteed freedom, justice and progress for the people. Therefore, the Iraqi people are sympathetic with and support the struggle which is being waged by the friendly, neighborly Iranian people for freedom, justice and progress, and are happy and proud to see the Iranian people achieve victory.

4. The Iraqi Government views with great satisfaction the statements made by the prominent religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni and the other leading personalities in the Iranian popular movement regarding relations with the Arabs and the stand toward the usurping Zionist entity. The government considers these statements an expression of the free conscience of the Iranian people, who will undoubtedly stand by the side of the Arab people in their just struggle against tyrannical Zionism and imperialism supporting it. This is a basic characteristic of free people. It is also a basic characteristic of the common Islamic relationship between the Arab and Iranian peoples. We hope that this relationship will be consolidated in its present and future practical applications.

We also view with great satisfaction your statements and stands stressing the independence of the Iranian popular movement. This is the principled and practical firm stand of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Iraqi Government. To preserve this stand we have paid a heavy price, especially at times when most sides in the region were following policies of allegiance to foreign and colonialist forces. Iran's joining this trend is, in our opinion, an important positive change in the region and will contribute to consolidating its independence and development.

5. We wish good--all good--to the Iranian people, neighbor and friend. We are looking forward to close ties of fruitful cooperation between Iraq and the new Iran in a manner that will enhance the mutual relations, serve the two countries' mutual interests and consolidate the pillars of freedom, just peace and stability in this region.

[Signed] The Government of Iraq.

PDRY PARTY LEADER ISMA'IL, DELEGATION PAY OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival in Baghdad

JN111041 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1027 GMT 11 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 February--At the invitation of President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY People's Supreme Council Presidium, arrived in Baghdad at noon today on a 3-day official visit to Iraq. The guest was accorded an official welcome at the airport in which President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, Revolution Command Council members, ministers and senior Iraqi officials participated.

The delegation accompanying 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il includes Muhammad Salih Muti', YSP Politburo member and foreign minister; Rashid Muhammad Thabit, YSP Central Committee member and information minister; and Lt Col Ahmad Salim 'Ubayd, YSP Central Committee member and deputy chief of staff.

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il said that his talks in Iraq will deal with a number of Arab and international issues concerning the development and progress of the Arab liberation movement, especially the question of the occupied Arab territories, the Palestinian revolution, and the situation in the Arab Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula. The talks will also deal with means of strengthening existing bilateral relations.

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il said: The recent developments in the Arab region resulting from the imperialist plans of the United States and its allies, the Zionist enemy's intransigence and aggressive expansionist policy, and the treasonous policy being carried out by As-Sadat have all convinced us of the need to exchange visits with the Arab sides that oppose those plans--especially those Arab sides that are interested in confronting the enemy--in order to hold consultations and to coordinate and unify Arab efforts in the interest of the Arab national liberation struggle.

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il hailed the Joint National Action Charter between fraternal Iraq and Syria and expressed his support for the unity steps being taken by the two countries.

Isma'il, Al-Bakr Talks

JN111816 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1712 GMT 11 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 February--Official talks began at the Republican Palace here this evening between President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the PDRY People's Supreme Council Presidium. In an atmosphere of understanding and frankness, the two presidents discussed relations between the two fraternal countries and the means to develop them as well as the developments involving the Arab and international situations, particularly the Palestine issue.

The talks were attended on the Iraqi side by Muhammad 'Ayish, Revolution Command Council member and minister of industry and minerals; and Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs and acting foreign minister. On the PDRY side, the talks were attended by Foreign Minister Muhammad Salih Muti', the Iraqi ambassador to the PDRY, and the PDRY charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

Party Talks Held

JN121919 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 12 February--Na'im Haddad, member of the Ba'th Party National Command, and Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Politburo in the PDRY and foreign minister, met here this evening and reviewed relations between the Ba'th Party and the YSP and ways to strengthen these relations. Muti' expressed satisfaction with the results of the meetings between the two parties and their effect on consolidating joint militant action.

The meeting was attended by Malak Bashshur, member of the Foreign Relations Office in the Ba'th Party National Command, and Iraqi Ambassador to the PDRY Fayiz 'Awni Bakr Sudqi. On the YSP side, the meeting was attended by Rashid Muhammad Thabit, member of the YSP Central Committee, and 'Abd al-Wahid Muhammad Fari', PDRY charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

Isma'il, Saddam Husayn Talks

JN131934 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1745 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 13 February--Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, and 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the PDRY People's Supreme Council Presidium, met for 2 and ½ hours last night. During the meeting they discussed the means to bolster their ties of friendship and cooperation. They reviewed the situation in the Arab area and the means to strengthen the requirements of confronting the schemes of imperialism and Zionism. They also discussed international issues of mutual interest. Isma'il has been in Iraq since Sunday at the head of a delegation consisting of a number of PDRY ministers and senior officials.

Isma'il Press Conference

JN131126 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 13 February--'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the PRDY People's Supreme Council Presidium has stressed that the results of his talks and meetings with President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman, were extremely fruitful and useful.

During a press conference at his place of residence in Baghdad Palace early this morning attended by correspondents of Arab and foreign news agencies and by local newspaper reporters, Isma'il said that his visit to Iraq is of great importance for the development of official, party and popular relations between the two fraternal countries. Isma'il said his talks covered several issues of mutual interest on the Arab, international and bilateral levels. The talks dealt basically with pan-Arab issues and with the joint Arab struggle to liberate the occupied Arab land and help the revolution of our Palestinian Arab people in regaining their usurped rights and establishing a Palestinian state in their land.

Isma'il said views were identical concerning the condemnation of the traitorous and capitulatory policy of the Egyptian ruler and concerning the role which the progressive Arab forces must play in confronting the imperialist and Zionist enemies and the enemies of our Arab nation's cause.

Isma'il praised the continuous efforts made by the leaders of the two fraternal countries, Iraq and Syria, to achieve unity. He described this unity as one of "the greatest and noblest aims of the Arab nation and the pride of every Arab struggler."

Isma'il further said that the talks dealt with developments in the Arabian Peninsula and the Arab Gulf. A spirit of frankness, fraternity and understanding prevailed during the talks, he said.

Isma'il praised the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference held in Baghdad. He said that if these resolutions are carried out by all the parties that participated in the conference, they will have value and a powerful effect on As-Sadat's capitulatory policy. Isma'il stressed that the PDRY will act side by side with its brothers in Iraq and elsewhere to carry out the summit resolutions so that they will have direct and basic effect on the United States and the Zionist movement. Isma'il called for adhering to these resolutions and making efforts to carry them out so as to serve the just Arab struggle against the Zionist enemy, imperialism and the traitorous capitulatory policy of Anwar as-Sadat.

Concerning the nonalined summit conference scheduled to convene in Havana next year, Isma'il said that we attribute great importance to the nonalined movement as one that daily requires significance for the liberation and progress of mankind and the supremacy of peace in the world. He further said that the Havana conference will be of great importance because it will be held amid extremely important international events and developments which require the nonalined countries to adopt clear stands on these new developments. These developments also require the nonalined countries to adopt stands against the policies of the imperialist forces, racism and fascism.

Departure of Delegation

JN131123 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 13 February--'Abd al'Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY People's Supreme Council and secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, left Baghdad at noon today after a 3-day visit to Iraq at the invitation of President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr. Isma'il was accorded a large official sendoff attended by President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, members of the Revolution Command Council, ministers, senior officials and chiefs of the Arab diplomatic missions accredited to Baghdad.

OIL COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH SYRIA

JN091620 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1552 GMT 9 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 February--An agreement for the passage of Iraqi oil across Syrian territory and supplying Syria with crude oil for local consumption was signed here today.

Iraq and Syria also signed two agreements for technical cooperation in oil. The agreements provide for oil exploration, the development of joint fields, refining, and the distribution of oil products. The agreements were signed for Iraq by Isma'il an-Najjar, adviser at the Ministry of Planning; 'Abd al-Munim Hasan Alwan, under secretary in the Iraqi Ministry of Oil; and Dr Ramzi Salman, president of the general establishment for the marketing of oil. The agreements were signed for the Syrian side by Nadir an-Nabulsi, assistant oil minister, who is currently visiting Iraq.

The conclusion of the three agreements comes in implementation of the resolutions adopted by the first session of the Iraqi-Syrian economic affairs and technical cooperation committee which met in Damascus on 4 January 1979.

These agreements signify the serious followup and implementation of the contents of the Joint National Action Charter which the two fraternal countries signed on 26 October 1978.

Further Details

JN131357 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1210 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 13 February--It was announced here today that Iraqi crude oil will flow on 24 February through the common pipeline between Iraq and Syria which runs to the Mediterranean.

'Abd al-Munim Hasan Alwan, under secretary for organizations in the Oil Ministry said the quantity of crude oil which will be pumped will include the requirements of the fraternal country for local consumption and export and will take into account the needs of other countries and Iraq's commitments to these countries. He pointed out that Iraq and Syria agreed to exchange expertise in the fields of oil discovery and development of oilfields with the aim of establishing joint oil projects.

SRI LANKA FOREIGN MINISTER HAMEED ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN140800 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 14 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 14 February--Sri Lanka Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed arrived in Baghdad this morning on a 4-day official visit to Iraq.

The Sri Lanka minister stated that his visit is aimed at developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He praised Iraq's role within the framework of the nonalined movement in defense of the nonalined countries' just issues.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SFRY PRESIDENT TITO

Tito Arrives

JN111225 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Feb 79 JN

[Text] His Excellency President Josip Broz Tito of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia arrived in Amman at noon today on a 2-day official visit to Jordan during which he will hold talks with His Majesty King Husayn on developments in the current Middle East situation. They will also review current international affairs and means of bolstering the nonalined movement.

President Tito was received at the airport by His Majesty King Husayn. His excellency the guest was also met as he stepped from the plane by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the commander in chief of the armed forces, the court minister, the chief chamberlain and the Jordanian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Jordan's important guest was accorded an official and public reception at Amman Airport. There was a 21-gun salute for his excellency. The army band then played the Yugoslav and Jordanian national anthems after which His Majesty King Husayn and his important guest inspected an honor guard. Later, President Tito shook hands with the senior officials who came to meet him. He shook hands with the senate president, the speaker of the National Consultative Council, former prime ministers, the ministers, senior state officials and the staff of the Yugoslav Embassy in Amman, as well as with senior army and public security officers. The important guest's motorcade passed through the streets of the capital amid welcoming cheers from the citizens who thronged the streets.

President Tito will be accompanied during his visit to Jordan by an escort mission including ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, chief chamberlain; Dr 'Abd as-Salam al-Majali, minister of state for Cabinet affairs and minister of education; Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs and the Jordanian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

President Tito is accompanied on this visit by an official delegation, including Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Branko Mikulic, member of the Federal Council for International Relations; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs and Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance.

Husayn-Tito Talks

JN112144 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 11 Feb 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito this evening held a closed meeting followed by an expanded 3-hour meeting. During the two meetings, they made a general review of all current international issues and discussed all Arab and international aspects of the Middle East crisis.

His Majesty King Husayn reviewed the Jordanian stand toward the developments taking place in the area. He explained the basic foundations on which a just and lasting peace in the Middle East should be based, namely total Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, as well as the exercise by the Palestinian Arab people of their right to self-determination in full freedom.

The Jordanian and Yugoslav sides discussed the role of the nonalined movement in developing international cooperation and contributing to the promotion of the principles of justice, equality and mutual respect in international relations. The two sides also discussed the intensification of the efforts of the nonalined countries to develop and consolidate international peace and security.

The two sides viewed the prospects of joint cooperation between the two friendly countries and the means to strengthen relations between them. An official Jordanian source said that the talks were held in a cordial atmosphere and that there was a complete identity of views.

The following attended the talks on the Jordanian side: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan; Prime Minister Mudar Badran; 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Amir Khammash, minister of the royal court; Education Minister 'Abd as-Salam al-Majali; Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs; and the Jordanian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

The following attended the talks on the Yugoslav side: Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; and Petar Kostic, federal secretary of finance.

Tito Toast at Dinner

LD112159 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2102 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[Toast by Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito at dinner given in his honor by King Husayn of Jordan 11 February--place not specified]

[Text] "Your Majesty, dear friends, I cordially thank you for the friendly words and for the warm hospitality with which we are surrounded. I recall with pleasure your majesty's visit to Yugoslavia last year which made a great contribution to the mutual knowledge, understanding and closer cooperation between our two nonalined countries. Unfortunately, this visit of ours will be shorter than we had anticipated because of the premature death of my close associate and one of the most prominent leading personalities of Yugoslavia, Edvard Kardelj.

"I am convinced that this visit, too, will make it possible for this cooperation to become even more fruitful in all the areas.

"Of course, in this respect we pay special attention to our cooperation, together with all nonalined countries in the implementation of the policy of nonalinement.

"It is well known with what concern Yugoslavia views the crisis in this part of the world, so directly felt by your country. We are particularly concerned by the policy of the Israeli Government which is leading to a further spread of the conflict and which is stubbornly refusing to withdraw its troops from occupied Arab territory.

"Hence there is a need for intensified efforts by all directly interested and other international factors so as to bring about a comprehensive and equitable, and therefore also a lasting, solution of the crisis.

Any effort serving this objective deserves acknowledgement and support. We follow with special sympathies the steps leading to greater reciprocal understanding and cooperation between all Arab countries and the Palestinian Liberation Organization without whose coordinated activity it is not possible to fulfill a generally acceptable solution of the crisis. An equitable solution of the Palestinian problem has a special role in this because this precisely resolves also the essential question of the crisis as a whole.

"Exceptionally complex and responsible tasks are before the nonalined movement to which our two countries belong, and we in our talks pay them our full attention. I would like to stress on this occasion the need for our movement, while remaining consistent to its adopted principles and directions of activity, to make fresh efforts aimed at the speedier settlement of one of the key problems of today's world--the growing gap between the developed and developing countries. What is necessary is persistent involvement of all developing and nonalined countries in order that concrete steps be taken in the creation of a new international economic order because this would make possible not merely a speedier ascent of developing countries, but also the prosperity of all countries. Should this not be done, the world will inevitably be confronted by new and serious conflicts.

"These and many other issues will undoubtedly be at the center of attention of the next summit conference of the nonalined. A special place here is taken up by the application of the principles of the peaceful solution of disputes among nonalined countries and the consolidation of their unity of action and thus also of the ability to work as successfully as possible in the resolving of major international problems. Such, I would say, a historical responsibility of the nonalined movement demands the full involvement and contribution by all nonalined countries.

"Only in this way, through the democratic participation of all members of our movement, can we ensure the further progress of nonalinement, as well as the full success of the next summit, the results of which every nonalined country would feel to be a secure prop in the consolidation of its own independence and a realiable orientation in its activity in the international sphere.

"I am certain that our two countries will cooperate even more closely in the implementation of the lofty goals of the nonalined policy.

"I wish, your majesty, to thank you once again cordially for the warm hospitality and the manifestations of friendly sentiments. I raise this glass to the health of your majesty, to the health of our Jordanian friends, to the further prosperity of the Jordanian people, to the comprehensive development of friendly relations between our two countries, and to the successes of the nonalined movement in the interest of peace, security and progress in the world."

Husayn Banquet Speech

JN120741 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2120 GMT 11 Feb 79 JN

[Speech by Jordanian King Husayn at banquet in honor of Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito in Amman on 11 February--recorded]

[Text] Your excellency, dear friend: In welcoming you, I would first like to offer my sincere condolences on the death of your comrade in struggle and friend, the deceased Edvard Kardelj, who dedicated his life to the service of his homeland and people.

Your excellency, dear friend: I welcome you in Jordan as a great leader who led his nation, under Yugoslavia's most difficult historical circumstances, to independence, stability and progress. I also welcome as a prominent world leader, one who has contributed to enhancing the world liberation trend, to national dignity and independence and to sowing new seeds in relations among countries--both large and small-on the basis of mutual respect, self-confidence and equal cooperation.

Your excellency: During your struggle you have witnessed the start of our joint modern history in which national liberation and independence trends in our Third World have surfaced, allowing pride in our ancient independent civilization and respect for our national character and will to develop. The nonalined movement has been promoted as a result of your participation and philosophy. We have all struggled for the movement's sake and it has now become a great force threatening the designs that attempt to establish spheres of influence and restrict the nations' freedom to choose their policies and national trends in line with their cultural and historical interests.

Alongside this movement, national trends and independence movements in Africa and Asia emerged, thus wrecking the hegemony and theories of old colonialism. Our peoples have since achieved great victories and most of their hopes for freedom and independence, thanks to the cohesion and solidarity that you voiced. The Third World force was strengthened and managed to change the balance of power in a world in which the mighty powers had been playing havoc, carving it up according to their whims.

Although we achieved all this several years ago, we are today threatened anew--in a time when our strength is not yet intensified and our march is not yet completed--by a storm of divisive trends, political and doctrinal neutrality and peripheral divisions that are liable to dismember us, abort our national successes and expose us to all kinds of neocolonialist hegemony.

We share your vigilance regarding the dangers threatening this important stage of our history--the stage of entrenching the direction created by the nonalined movement. It is a trend of national independence and of the nations' right to possess free and independent homelands in which they can enjoy the immunity of full citizenship and human development.

We say this and, as you know, we in our area still shoulder a great historical burden left from the early stages of imperialism, when fraternal people were uprooted and evicted from their homeland and their rights to freedom, dignity and natural citizenship were denied.

We have struggled for well over 25 years to absorb the successive psychological, economic and cultural setbacks created by this historical tragedy, to confront aggression, to champion justice, to remove the occupation from the occupied parts of our Arab homeland and to achieve a just peace based on the Palestinian people's right to their free and independent homeland in which they can enjoy full citizenship and the rights stipulated in the principles of human rights.

We believe that a just and lasting peace in our area must be based on fundamental rules in which there will be no compromise or changes, so that these rules can be strong and lasting.

The first of these rules is Israel's complete withdrawal from the territories it occupied in 1967, including holy Arab Jerusalem.

Second is that the Palestinian people must exercise the right of self-determination as do other world peoples and the right to determine their future in an atmosphere of full freedom of choice. If these two rules are not guaranteed as a basis for any solution, the just and lasting peace to which we all aspire will never be achieved.

In the context of these two rules, Jordan has worked for just peace in the area. Since 1967 we have cooperated with the UN bodies and envoys, as well as with international parties that tried to offer mediation and exert efforts for a just settlement. We have expressed our readiness to shoulder our commitments for world peace and peace in our area in accordance with recognized international principles, upon which modern, just international relations are based. At the same time, the Israeli Government has obstructed these efforts and their progress. The Israeli Government maneuvered to thwart these efforts. Israel's clear motive is to gain time and to prevent the progress of peace efforts so that it can drown the occupied territories with settlements and settlers, dissolve these territories by means of confiscation and by changing the human, historical, cultural and material features and empty the land of its people by deportion and by use of physical and moral pressure leading to immigration.

The contemporary world, which has absorbed the significance of human rights, principles of peoples' self-determination, the equality of nations and their right to freedom and independence, cannot succumb to these situations in our area which conflict with the course and trend of history. Thus we are aware that objective circumstances will inevitably move toward rectifying this situation and proceed toward a just settlement and honorable peace.

Your excellency, dear friend: In welcoming you again on behalf of the Jordanian people and the government and in welcoming your respected companions, I note with appreciation the development in the strong relations between our two countries and peoples as well as the development in our bilateral economic, technical and cultural cooperation. I hope that the horizons of this cooperation will be promoted, as we agreed during our previous meeting in Brioni, in the interests of the two countries and peoples, who are bound with ties of friendship and a common future.

Now please permit me to award your excellency, on behalf of my country, the Husayn ibn 'Ali Medal as a symbol of the friendship that binds us, our peoples and governments. This medal is also in appreciation of your struggle for the principles that bind us with the closest ties. Peace be upon you.

Concludes Visit

JN121012 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito left Amman at noon today at the end of a 2-day visit to Jordan during which he held talks with His Majesty King Husayn.

His Majesty King Husayn was present at Amman Airport to see the Yugoslav president off. Also participating in the official sendoff were His Highness Crown Prince Hasan; Prime Minister Mudar Badran; His Excellency ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the royal court; staff Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian armed forces; the president of the National Consultative Council; the speaker of the senate; and ministers and senior officials.

Joint Communique

JN131017 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Feb 79 JN

["Text" of joint communique on the visit of Yugoslav President Tito to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan 11, 12 Feb]

[Text] The president of the SFRY, Josip Broz Tito, made an official friendly visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 11 to 12 February 1979 at the invitation of His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The two heads of state and their closest associates carried out a detailed exchange of views on topical international issues. They paid particular attention to the development of the situation in the Middle East, activities of the nonalined countries and bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Participating in the talks from the Yugoslav side were Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the Yugoslav-Jordanian mixed committee; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and Mehmed Rajkovic, charge d'affairs at the SFRY Embassy in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

On the Jordanian side: Crown Prince Hasan; Mudar Badran, prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the royal court; Amir al-Khammash, minister of the royal court, Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Dr Nasir al-Batayinah, Jordan's ambassador in Yugoslavia.

The two heads of state noted with concern that the situation in the world is extremely serious.

There has been a stagnation in detente and in many parts of the world there is tension, chiefly due to the policy of pressure and aggression and other forms of domination, foreign interference and intervention in the internal issues of other countries.

The two sides stressed that it is necessary for all peace-loving countries, in particular the nonalined, to make additional efforts aimed at promoting peace and security.

President Tito and King Husayn are of the view that the Middle East situation has become extremely serious and explosive. They noted with deep concern that Israel continues to apply the policy of aggression and that it continues with the occupation of Arab territories and it does not demonstrate its readiness to respect the relevant UN resolutions on the Middle East.

On the other hand, Israel continues to build settlements in the occupied territories with a view to carrying out demographic changes and undertaking repressive measures against the population, threatening basic human rights and manifesting their resolve to continue with the occupation of these territories.

President Tito and King Husayn expressed their firm conviction that a just and lasting solution in the Middle East can only be achieved on the basis of Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the Arab part of Jerusalem, and of recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, and the right to self-determination, including the right to set up their own state.

Such a solution implies the participation of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and on an equal footing with the other parties in all plans pertaining to the solution of the Middle East crisis. It must also insure the right of all countries and peoples in this area to independent and secure development.

Every attempt at imposing a solution at the expense of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people can only lead to a further prolongation of the crisis in the Middle East and impede efforts directed at finding a peaceful and lasting solution.

The two sides made a positive assessment of the results of the Arab summit in Baghdad, believing that it represented an important event in achieving Arab solidarity. They also welcome the efforts made by Arab countries which are aimed at overcoming mutual differences and at consolidating their unity, which represents a precondition for achieving a successful, just solution of the crisis in the Middle East and of the Palestine question.

The process of decolonization in Africa has slowed down while at the same time measures are being taken to suppress the liberation struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and southern Africa and to negate their rights to freedom, independence and full political and economic emancipation.

President Tito and King Husayn pointed out that the enormous differences in the development of the developed and developing countries represents the chief obstacle in promoting equitable international cooperation. They expressed their concern about the exceptionally unsatisfactory progress in implementing the decisions of the sixth and seventh special sessions of the UN General Assembly on the establishment of a new international economic order.

The two heads of state stressed the importance of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and underlined the need for the earliest possible implementation of the final document adopted at this session. Similarly, they stressed the important contribution of the United Nations toward preserving peace and security and promoting equitable international cooperation.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the growing role of the nonalined movement in promoting democratic international relations and cooperation on the basis of equality.

They underlined the need for a constant reaffirmation of the basic principles of the nonalined movement and nonalined policy, principles which make it an authentic, independent and necessary factor of peace and progress in the world. The two sides resolutely reject all attempts to divide the nonalined movement on any basis. The two sides will make efforts to insure the success of the sixth summit conference of nonalined countries.

President Tito and King Husayn expressed satisfaction at the results of the talks which they assessed as important for the promotion of comprehensive bilateral cooperation between the two countries. They noted the existence of a substantial possibility for promoting economic, cultural and scientific-technical cooperation within the framework of the nonalined movement and the United Nations also. A closeness of views on all questions discussed was expressed.

President Tito invited King Husayn to visit Yugoslavia, and the invitation was accepted with pleasure, the date to be fixed later.

YUGOSLAV FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVES IN AMMAN

JN101805 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Yugoslav Federal Secretary of Finance Petar Kostic arrived in Amman this morning on a visit of several days to Jordan. He will hold talks with a number of officials on strengthening economic cooperation between the two countries.

He was received on arrival by Minister of Industry and Trade Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani, the Jordanian ambassador to Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav charge d'affaires in Amman.

KING HUSAYN CABLES SUPPORT TO IRAN'S KHOMEYNI

JN131916 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

["Text" of 13 February cable from King Husayn to Ayatollah Khomeyni]

[Text] His Eminence Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, Tehran, may the peace and blessings of God be upon you.

I send you respect and appreciation, praying that God may grant you success and the ability to steer the march of fraternal Muslim Iran along the road of safety, security, stability and the unity of the dear people so that with the will of the Almighty, your people will carry out their great role in the march of the Islamic nation toward its honorable aims of mobilizing its potentials and building up its power so as to restore its holy places and rights, consolidate the structure of its civilization, preserve its values and contribute to building human civilization.

We in Jordan have worked since the beginning according to the inspiration of our strong belief in our Islamic unity and our pride for the ties linking us to our kinsfolk and brothers in dear Iran, coupled with work to enhance the ties between the Arab nation and the Iranian nation on the biggest possible scale.

Jordan, which stands in the forefront of the Islamic depth to the approaches of Palestine and dear Jerusalem, will always be grateful to fraternal Iran and its people for their stands of support and contribution to the consolidation of our power. We shall stand by the side of the dear people of Iran and support them with all our potentials.

Having lived with you the pain and news of Iran, we assure you on behalf of the people and government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and in my name that we share with you all the hopes and wishes for a promising future--with God's help--in which all wounds are healed and the march of good, unity, strength and construction are accelerated.

May God guide your steps in steering the march of Iran and serving the Islamic nation, its heritage and values. May God grant us success to strengthen the ties of love and fraternity between us and to do all that strengthens the profound historical ties and to serve the aims and interests of the Islamic nation, defend it and its values, ideals and the future of its generations. May God grant you success, and say, work; so God will see your work. On God we depend and He is our master and supporter.

AR-RA'Y ON DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN'S MIDEAST VISIT

JN101007 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 10 Feb 79 p2 JN

[Editorial: "From the F-15 Planes to Harold Brown"]

[Text] It seems that the Carter administration is determined to go on with its effort to establish an "Arab-Israeli" pact with which to confront the Arabs, and to absorb the negative results that have affected U.S. interests by "offering the minimum that is no longer of any use."

As the United States is acting in this way, it would be easier for our dealings and communication with it to be based on logic and mutual interests. Our tragedy as Arabs is that the party with which we wish to talk, or which wants to talk to us, is the same party that is using an Israeli facade to occupy our territories, to kill and disperse our sons, and that is trying, through the White House, to impose the Zionist movement's beliefs on us and, failing to do so, risks being "taught a lesson by Israel's long arms."

As Arabs, we are not against the Americans or against any other people. But we are against this strange parallel that exists between the Israeli military league's schemes and the U.S. stand on the Arab situation and on its future.

This schizophrenia in the U.S. personality has contributed much to the distortion in U.S.-Arab relations, rendering the U.S. defense secretary's visit to the area, and the muscle flexing by the F-15 planes--famous as the dirty instruments used by the Israeli Army to kill innocents in southern Lebanon--useless.

Thus all efforts to bypass the collective Arab will in an attempt to divide the Arab ranks and to establish a secret pact between Israel and some of the Arabs are doomed to failure. Before undertaking any step that might prove to be the tragedy the U.S. has been trying to avoid through useless and less than intelligent methods, the U.S. must try to thoroughly understand the Arabs through means other than the "mossad" reports.

We are with the U.S. administration if the U.S. defense secretary is coming to the area to put an end to Zionist terrorism and occupation. We are also with the U.S. administration if its efforts are aimed at a real and practical recognition of and a real commitment to the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, particularly their right to recover their occupied territories and to establish their national homeland.

However, we are not with the U.S. administration in its past and future Camp David games. We are not with the U.S. administration when it tries to frighten the Arabs with the Soviet monster, and we are not with it in the pressures it is exercising to force the Arabs to kneel before the Zionist aggression, which is based on expansion and occupation.

We are with the United States when it holds to its interests in the Arab world but not when it acts as a prisoner of Zionist greed.

The United States must realize that it has interests in the Arab world that can only be protected by Arab strength. When the United States realizes that Israel, with its expansionist objectives, is the real obstacle to the development of U.S.-Arab relations based on mutual interests, only then will we stand with the United States and support the safeguarding of its interests in the area.

SECRETARY BROWN ARRIVES, TALKS WITH HUSAYN 12 FEB

JN122021 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 12 Feb 79 JN

[Text] His majesty the king received at Al-Hashimiyah this evening the American secretary of defense, Dr Harold Brown. During the meeting, they reviewed the general situation in the Middle East and discussed Jordanian-American relations. The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Hasan.

The American secretary of defense had arrived in Amman earlier today for a short visit to Jordan. He was welcomed at the airport by the prime minister and minister of defense, Mr Mudar Badran; the commander in chief, Lt Gen Zayd ibn Shakir; senior military officers; and the American ambassador and embassy officials.

Dr Brown later held talks at the general headquarters with the Jordanian side headed by the prime minister and minister of defense, the chief of royal court and the commander in chief. During the meeting, there was an exchange of views on various topics related to bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

Brown Statement

JN131629 Amman JNA in Arabic 1540 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 13 February--U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown made the following statement to JNA on his visit to Jordan: I would like to express my personal happiness for the visit I made to Jordan, a country with which we have strong relations of friendship. I would like also to express my utmost appreciation for the welcome accorded me by my colleagues by his majesty the king and for the opportunity given us to discuss together the issues of joint interest in the Middle East.

The next phase, although it is a harbinger of good, is not free of probable risks. Either a lot of achievements will be accomplished for the area or the area will slip onto a path fraught with dangers. The United States is prepared to exert its efforts to reach a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis, to support economic progress of the Middle East states and to achieve an international strategic balance in this area of the world.

Concluding his statement, Secretary Brown said that the United States is eager to continue the relations of cooperation with Jordan and the other states of the area.

Leaves Amman

JN131308 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown left Amman today after a visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and a number of Jordanian officials. Brown stated that the coming stage, though it holds good promises, also contains possible dangers. Either many achievements will be attained or the area will drift onto a path fraught with dangers. Brown expressed his personal pleasure with his visit to Jordan. He said: I would like to express my extreme appreciation for the hospitality His Majesty King Husayn and Jordanian officials accorded us.

BEIRUT RADIO ON UN SECRETARY URQUHART'S ACTIVITIES

NC131319 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Feb 79 NC

[Text] UN Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs Brian Urquhart visited the palace at 0930 today. President Ilyas Sarkis received Urquhart, who was accompanied by political adviser (James Jonah) and the UN secretary general's representative in Lebanon, John Saunders.

After the 1-hour meeting, Urquhart said: I held excellent discussions with President Sarkis regarding the situation in south Lebanon. This meeting provided me with the opportunity to acquaint myself with the problems facing Lebanon.

Asked if he has conveyed a message from the UN secretary general to President Sarkis, Urquhart said: Naturally, I conveyed a message from the UN secretary general and his good wishes. I also expressed his extreme interest in exerting joint efforts to find a solution to the current problems.

President Sarkis then held a working meeting with Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus from 1045 to 1115. The two men evaluated the discussions which were held with Urquhart. Minister Butrus made no statement after the meeting.

At 1130, President Sarkis met with the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Kamil al-As'ad. They reviewed the discussions which were held with the UN assistant secretary general. Speaker al-As'ad is scheduled to receive Urquhart and John Saunders at his house at 1800 to discuss the nature of the situation in the south and the solutions proposed to implement the UN Security Council's resolutions.

After his meeting with President Sarkis, which lasted until 1300, Speaker al-As'ad said: I discussed with President Sarkis the general conditions, particularly the implementation of the UN Security Council's resolution. I have no other details.

Asked whether President Sarkis informed him about the results of his meeting with Urquhart today, Al-As'ad answered: Definitely so.

Asked whether there was anything reassuring about the situation in the south, Al-As'ad said: The UN envoy is exerting sincere efforts. Regarding the obstacles and difficulties, the picture has not yet become finally clear. Asked whether today's visit of Defense Minister and Army Commander General al-Khuri to Damascus has any connection with the discussions which the UN envoy is holding in Lebanon, Al-As'ad said: I naturally believe that there is a connection between the visit and the discussions.

Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss met with Urquhart at 1100. Urquhart was accompanied by John Saunders, political adviser (James Jonah), UN Emergency Forces General Coordinator General Siilasvuo, UNIFIL commander General Erskine, his deputy Brigadier General Cuq, and director of the UN Information Office in Beirut, Samir Sabbarah. Prime Minister al-Huss and Urquhart discussed the proposed main lines for coordination between the Lebanese authorities and the United Nations through the UN forces in the south to implement the UN Security Council's resolution on restoring Lebanese legitimacy and sovereignty in the south.

After the meeting, Urquhart answered a question about the results of his discussions with the prime minister. He said: We are still at the stage of consultations regarding the issue of which you are aware.

I believe it is not useful to talk about the results now. However, we believe that it was very important for us to meet with Prime Minister al-Huss and exchange information and views regarding the situation.

Asked if there is a timetable now, he said: This is the question which we are now discussing. It needs more consultations. In any case, it is the state which will decide this timetable. However, I believe we have submitted good proposals.

After the Government House meeting, Urquhart went to the Foreign Ministry. Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus met with Urquhart at 1230. The senior aides of the UN envoy are present at this meeting, which is still in progress. Minister Butrus is scheduled to host a luncheon in honor of Urquhart at the Carlton Hotel. Senior officials of the Foreign Ministry and the United Nations will attend this luncheon, which will be followed by a working meeting to resume the discussions.

Urquhart is scheduled to visit the commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces, Col Sami al-Khatib, at 1630. He will then proceed to the house of Speaker al-As'ad.

Meetings Reported

NC131626 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Feb 79 NC

[Text] After meeting with President Sarkis and Prime Minister al-Huss, the UN assistant secretary general for political affairs, Brian Urquhart, met this afternoon for 75 minutes with Foreign Minister Dr Fu'ad Butrus. Urquhart's secretary, (James Jonah) and Dr Waldheim's personal representative John Saunders attended.

After his meeting with the foreign minister, Urquhart said: I held contacts today with the president of the Republic, the prime minister and the foreign minister. I told them my impressions about our common problem. I also told them about the discussion I held with Yasir 'Arafat yesterday evening. We resumed our discussion on ways of finding a quick solution to our common problem--the preparation of a timetable which the UN Security Council has requested. Our discussion will continue but I cannot say more now. Before leaving Beirut tomorrow, I will issue a more detailed and thorough press statement.

Asked about the prospects of implementing Resolution No 444 after the completion of the Lebanese-Palestinian consultations, Urquhart said: I believe what I have just said is enough.

Urquhart Departs for Jerusalem

NC141123 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Feb 79 NC

[Text] UN Assistant Secretary General Brian Urquhart accompanied by UNIFIL commander General Erskine, left Beirut for Jerusalem at 0900 today.

Before his departure, Urquhart made a statement in which he said: At this stage of the implementation of Security Council Resolution 444, it is imperative to hold political consultations to obtain the understanding and support of all parties concerned for the aims of the Security Council. For this reason, the secretary general asked me to go to Beirut to hold consultations.

I am very grateful to the Lebanese Government for the comprehensive and useful talks we have had in the past 2 days.

Urquhart added: Quite understandably the complete success of this operation requires the cooperation of all governments concerned. Following my consultations with the Lebanese Government on the course of action to be taken, the secretary general and his colleagues will hold the necessary consultations in order to facilitate the return of Lebanese authority to south Lebanon and the implementation of the UNIFIL mission.

I am now leaving for Israel for consultations regarding this objective.

Concluding his statement, Urquhart said: At this state and before submitting my report to the secretary general, I am not in a position to divulge further details on the general course of action, which was the main topic of my talks in Beirut.

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS PRAISES IRANIAN REVOLUTION

NC131747 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Feb 79 NC

[Text] This evening Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss visited the mufti of the republic, Shaykh Hasan Khalid, at his house in 'Aramun. They held consultations on the developments of the situation.

Answering questions after the meeting, Prime Minister al-Huss said: I discussed with his eminence the mufti a number of issues, including the situation in the south and the duties which the Lebanese state must fulfill to implement the UN Security Council's resolutions. We also discussed the question of the spiritual summit and the preparations underway to convene this summit.

The discussion also dealt with developments in Iran and their possible effect on the Arab question and consequently the Lebanese question.

Prime Minister al-Huss was asked: What is your opinion about the phenomenon of Iman Khomeyni and the Iranian revolution? He answered: We hail the Iranian people on the occasion of their victorious revolution. The Iranian event is a great event. It will undoubtedly have the deepest effect on the course of history in the area and the world. Prime minister al-Huss added: The Iranian revolution is undoubtedly a unique phenomenon in our age. It is unique in its principles, values, results and dimensions. We are confident that it will be a support for the Arab cause and the Lebanese question in the world.

DEFENSE MINISTER KHURI LEAVES FOR DAMASCUS

NC131323 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Feb 79 NC

[Text] The defense minister and army commander, Gen Victor Khuri, left for Damascus this morning for a 1-day visit to hold discussions with his Syrian counterpart, Lt Gen Mustafa Talas, on the results of the discussions of UN envoy Urquhart in Lebanon and also on the results of the talks which were earlier held with UNIFIL commander General Erskine on the timetable for the implementation of the UN Security Council's resolution and the restoration of Lebanese legitimacy and sovereignty in the south.

Political sources have hinted that General Khuri will seize this opportunity to discuss coordination among the three legitimate forces--the army, deterrent forces and internal security forces--to enable the government to start a serious discussion on ways of maintaining security and implementing the decisions adopted.

Returns; Briefs President

NC131925 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Feb 79 NC

[Text] At 1745 today President Ilyas Sarkis received the defense minister and army commander, Gen Victor Khuri, following his return from Damascus. Khuri briefed the president on the results of his talks with Syrian officials.

GENERAL SECURITY SITUATION REPORTED 13 FEB

UNIFIL Clashes with Rightists

JN131453 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1440 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 13 February--The Irish force operating within UNIFIL in southern Lebanon clashed at noon today with the rightwing militias in the central sector of southern Lebanon.

UN sources said that the clash, which continued for well over 1 hour, led to the wounding of two men of the rightwing militias.

The clash began when elements of the rightwing militias tried to enter by force the town of At-Tiri.

Clashes in Sidon

NC131247 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 13 Feb 79 NC

[Text] There were armed clashes in Sidon today between elements of the Abu al-'Abbas wing of the popular front and elements of Al-Murabitun [independent Nasirite movement]. There was a heavy exchange of fire which forced shops to close and the streets became deserted.

According to initial information, the clashes broke out when one group staged a demonstration in support of the Khomeynis movement in Iran while the other group opposed this demonstration. Three of the combatants and several others were wounded.

Israeli Flyover in South

NC131240 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 13 Feb 79 NC

[Text] At 1300 today, several Israeli air force planes flew at low altitude over south Lebanon. Artillery firing was heard afterward.

Israeli Boats Off Coast

NC132105 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 13 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Our correspondent in the south has reported that Israeli boats were sighted this evening at sea between Sidon and Ad-Damur. Israeli planes flew over the area several times.

SUBCOMMITTEE WITH IRAQ CONCLUDES MEETINGS IN DAMASCUS

JN131925 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1802 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 13 February--The Iraqi-Syrian subcommittee stemming from the political, information and cultural affairs committee concluded its meetings in Damascus after holding a session this evening under Nasir Qaddur, assistant foreign minister, and 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Jamali, Foreign Ministry under secretary of fraternal Iraq.

On the Syrian side, the session was attended by Dr Haytham al-Kilani and Hisham al-Hallaj, ambassadors in the Foreign Ministry, while Ambassadors Qahtan Lutfi 'Ali and Fityan 'Ali ar-Rawi attended on the Iraqi side.

The subcommittee is discussing the standardization of the laws and ordinances of the foreign ministries in the two countries.

Khaddam Receives Subcommittee Members

JN132111 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--A draft for unifying the statutes and ordinances of the Syrian and Iraqi foreign ministries has been achieved. The subcommittee stemming from the Joint National Action Charter to deal with this subject concluded its meetings this evening.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, received the subcommittee members and listened to a briefing on the stages achieved by the subcommittee toward the accomplishment of its task of unifying the statutes and ordinances of the two ministries.

In a statement to journalists, Iraqi Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Husayn al-Jamali said: The subcommittee will submit its report to the political, information and cultural committee so as to approve the unified statutes and the ordinances related to it. Al-Jamali praised the joint impetus of the subcommittee members to work out the unified statutes.

Syrian Assistant Foreign Minister Nasir Qaddur also expressed pleasure at the steps achieved by the subcommittee. He said: We hope we shall succeed in working out unified statu es that are proportional with the size of the tasks to be shouldered by the one state.

INFORMATION MINISTER VIEWS SYRIAN-IRAQI UNITY

LD131619 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 12 Feb 79 p 9 LD

[Interview granted by Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad to Nihad al-Mashnuq in Damascus--date not given]

[Excerpts] In view of the fact that the Lebanse crisis is part of his concern we asked the minister about the impact of the anticipated Syrian-Iraqi unity on the situation in Lebanon. He replied:

The unity action now being taken by the sisterly countries Syria and Iraq will not only have a positive effect on the two countries but will also constitute an element of strength for the entire Arab homeland. Such action will boost the Arab nation's ability to defend itself and, consequently, create a better ability to confront the enemy's expansionist and racist policy.

Such unity action is bound to have positive effects on the situation in Lebanon as well. On the popular level it will create--as has already happened--a patriotic and nationalist enthusiasm that will shift public thinking from the partial to the overall image and will focus attention on the pan-Arab unity action rather than on regional and sectarian matters. On the official level the strength of Syria and Iraq will enable the legitimate authorities in Lebanon to be in a better position to confront Israel and its expansionist dreams in the south as well as those cooperating with Israel.

The unity action being taken by Syria and Iraq will give the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] placed at the disposal of the legitimate Lebanese authorities an added importance and greater strength. Consequently, when the legitimate Lebanese authorities adopt a firm stand and assume real authority over the entire Lebanese territory they will find the Syrian-Iraqi union a source of great encouragement and support.

Question: Does this mean that there will be a confrontation between the ADF and the forces hostile to their role in Lebanon?

Answer: The Syrian-Iraqi unity action will strengthen the Syrian line in Lebanon, consolidate its principles and further confirm it.

Question: What about the dialog between Syria and the "Lebanese front" and its political background? Are attempts being made to revive it openly or secretly?

Answer: Syria has been and still is working for all the Lebanese; it looks upon all the Lebanese; it looks upon all the Lebanese equally, is unaffected by trivialities and uninfluenced by sensitivities of complexes towards anybody. But, as Syria is playing its national and humanitarian role in Lebanon, it rejects those collaborating with Israel and cannot accept the disgraceful role those collaborators are playing against the interests of Lebanon and all the Arabs. Syria agrees with any party that cares for the integrity and security of Lebanon and strongly stands against the Zionist enemy and his allies.

Question: What is the impact of the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement on the Middle East situation?

Answer: The Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement and its continued progress toward unity as well as the success of the Baghdad summit has enabled the Arabs to take the initiative in the Middle East crisis. It was a real and practical answer to the Egyptian regime's capitulationist policy and a defiant stand in the face of pressures being brought to bear on the Arabs to accept or connive at what the Egyptian regime is doing. Therefore, the Arab nation, whose will united at the Baghdad summit and which saw in the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement the beginning of a bright future, now holds the initiative and is seriously and responsibly proceeding on the path of explaining the Arab concept of peace and the conditions under which such peace may be achieved. At the same time, the Arab nation is going ahead with foiling the outcome of Camp David and thwarting the policy which As-Sadat is implementing both inside and outside Egypt.

Question: Damascus nowadays is the center of activity. Recently, former President Gerald Ford was among its visitors. Was he an envoy of the U.S. administration and what were the subjects discussed with him?

Answer: Syria has pursued a principled policy based on clear and specific principles under President al-Asad's leadership since the 1970 corrective movement to date.

In all its political activity, Syria's first consideration is the liberation of the occupied Arab territories. The intensive political activity taking place in Damascus means two things: first, that we have an influence on political events that enables us to act in the service of our fixed national principles and, second, that any nation-state or organization that is even partly interested in the Middle East crisis cannot ignore Arab Syria. Syria is the cornerstone not only because of its geographical position but also because of what it represents to the Arab nation. It represents the base of steadfastness, symbolizes the will of confrontation and rallies around it Arab ambitions for freedom and progress. Because it is so it becomes greater with the nation's will.

Ford asked to visit Syria and we approved his request. He heard our views and felt our determination to reject the surrender solution represented in the Camp David meetings and results. He also felt our resolve to seek the achievement of a just and lasting peace. There was nothing more than this during his brief visit to Damascus.

Question: Speaking of steadfastness, how far did the "Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation" go after the Baghdad summit?

Answer: The "Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation" still exists and is continuing. Together with the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement and the Baghdad summit it is a chain of complementary links. The whole Arab nation now sides with the objectives which the "Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation" has been implementing. The Baghdad summit confirmed two basic matters which we must not overlook. These are:

First, the rejection by the entire Arab nation of the Camp David results and their effects and the nation's reaffirmation of its will to resist the serious consequences to which the Camp David meetings have led.

Second, the Arab nation made it clear at the Baghdad summit that although it rejects the surrender policy represented by the Egyptian regime it believes in and is seeking to achieve a just peace based on a comprehensive peace, the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories and the securing of the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to return and establish an independent state of their own on Palestinian territory. This is because the Palestinian problem is the crux of the conflict in the area and there can never be peace without fully securing the Palestinian people's rights.

These objectives on which the Arab nation unanimously agreed at the Baghdad summit are the very same objectives which the parties to the "Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation" defined following As-Sadat's visit to occupied Palestine. Therefore, the "Steadfastness Front," the Syrian-Iraqi unity action and the Baghdad summit resolutions are links in the same chain, complementing one another and deriving strength from one another.

Question: Is the unity action open to any Arab party?

Answer: We hope that the unity action between Syria and Iraq will become the nucleus of a comprehensive Arab unity because we are advocates of unity and believe that the future of the Arab nation depends on its unity. In other words, this unity action will be enriched, gain strength and become closer to the great objective as its geographical area becomes bigger. Any Arab country desiring unity and qualified to participate in building the single state would be welcome by us. We believe that there is no condition for unity except the achievement of unity.

We are confident that when Syrian-Iraqi unity is complete it will become a center of attraction and rallying point as well as an element of strength for all the Arabs and a hope which they will cherish and encourage. It is natural in the circumstances that other Arab countries will join the unity as the Arabs will have no future without it and will go nowhere without achieving it.

Question: Do any Arab countries, especially Saudi Arabia, object to the proposed unity?

Answer: We in the Syrian and Iraqi region have excellent brotherly relations with our Arab brothers in Saudi Arabia and the gulf who have often declared that they see in the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement an element of strength for them. This cannot be more true since Syrian-Iraqi unity constitutes a practical beginning of intrinsic Arab strength, the strength that achieves Arab national security.

Syrian-Iraqi unity is not and will never be in the future an axis in Arab politics remiscent of the sad situation that existed in past years. Rather it is an element of strength, attraction and positive interaction that will further consolidate the cohesiveness of the Arab countries and give their solidarity a continuous effectiveness and constat ability to develop. Syrian-Iraqi unity is for the good of both countries just as it is for the good of the whole Arab nation.

Question: It has been said that Syrian-Soviet relations are still strained despite the partial success of the defense minister's trip to Moscow. Is this true and what point have these relations reached?

Answer: The Syrian defense minister's recent visit to Moscow was useful and successful and Syrian-Soviet relations are friendly. Any time difficulties are involved in such relations we find solutions for them through consultations and constant contacts.

KHADDAM RECEIVES KHURI, ECONOMIC COUNCIL SECRETARY

JN131716 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, received at noon today Gen Victor Khuri, Lebanese defense minister and commander in chief of the Lebanese Army.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the latest developments in the Lebanese situation.

Earlier this morning, Khaddam received Dr Fakhri Qadduri, secretary general of the Arab Economic Unity Council, who is currently visiting Syria. During the meeting, the two sides exchanged viewpoints on a number of topics concerning the Arab Economic Unity Council, the common Arab economic action and the circumstances enveloping the Egyptian authorities' decision to expel the secretary general from Egyptian territory, considering him persona non grata.

PRIME MINISTER CONGRATULATES IRANIAN COUNTERPART

JN140832 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

["Text" of cable of congratulations from Syrian Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi to Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the provisional Iranian Government]

[Text] On behalf of the Syrian Government and in my name, I am happy to offer you the sincerest congratulations on your assumption of the office of prime minister of the revolutionary government. We are confident that our bilateral relations will be consolidated on the path of joint struggle against Zionism and imperialism.

I am confident that the relations between our two governments will be strengthened in light of the noble concepts and values in which the Arab and Iranian peoples believe.

I wish you and your government continued success and the Iranian people further progress, strength and victory.

DAMASCUS RADIO URGES REVOLUTION AGAINST 'PUPPET ARAB REGIMES'

JN131450 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The logic of history is always that the will of the people cannot be vanquished. Any people who are determined to forcibly obtain their rights and to triumph over their hangmen and exploiters; any people who have pooled their resources and are determined to fight despite the sacrifices and the strength of their opponent and all the means of support at his disposal; any people who do that are bound to triumph. Therefore, one can say that the victory of the Iranian people's revolution was in accordance with this logic.

The Iranian people's revolution has put the Iranians in their natural place among the world liberation movements. Naturally, the Iranian people are expected to support the Arab liberation movement and to back Arab steadfastness against imperialism and Zionism. As Muslim, the Iranian people are aware of their responsibility to fight on the side of the Arabs to liberate the holy land. Syria's support for the Iranian people's revolution was in line with its principled stand of backing national liberation movements in the world.

The victory of the Iranian people's revolution against the fascist dictatorship is rightly considered a bitter lesson from which the agents may not comprehend or benefit. Therefore, the downfall of the shah is a prelude to the downfall of those puppet Arab regimes which have betrayed our Arab people and their issues and have moved to the camp which is hostile to our national struggle. It is time the Arab masses sparked off their revolution to overthrow those puppet regimes headed by the defeatist As-Sadat regime.

ALGERIA

EL MOUDJAHID ASSESSES 4TH NLF CONGRESS

LD121521 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 2-3 Feb 79 p 1 LD

["E.M." editorial: "Decisive Answer"]

[Excerpts] As well as marking a vital stage in implementing the National Charter and the beginning of a new phase in deepening and strengthening socialist construction in our country--notably by adapting the party structures, drafting a program of political action and electing the revolutionary leadership--the fourth [NLF] congress constituted a decisive answer to all the enemies of the revolution and socialism, and all the supporters of imperialism and reaction, who have become doubly virulent and stepped up their maneuvers over the past few weeks.

The vigilance and maturity of our people and their unshakeable unity around a political leadership to which they have given unwavering support have formed a strong rampart against which this offensive has totally and completely collapsed. On the other hand, the people's masses have increased their enthusiasm for and commitment to the revolutionary path outlined by Houari Boumediene, thus paying him the greatest of tributes. The National Charter--the departed leader's political testament--has been the reference point for every action undertaken at this difficult time. The institutions created under his far-sighted leadership have worked perfectly, providing decisive proof of their democratic, healthy and stable nature, as party secretary general and presidential candidate Chadli Bendjedid stressed on Wednesday. In strict observance of the constitution and continuing in exemplary fashion along the line indicated by Houari Boumediene, the political leadership and the Algerian people have completed the task already begun and have overcome without fail all current obstacles. The Fourth National Liberation Front Party Congress represented the culmination of the efforts made since 19 June 1965 and also gave a spectacular demonstration of the vitality and power of our revolution and its ability to thwart all the enemy maneuvers and to continue in total independence its irreversible advance toward socialism. At the same time it has consigned to their rightful place--in the garbage cans of history--all the slander and lies, all the illusory speculation and all the ridiculous claims showered on Algeria over the past 2 months or so, which have been mercilessly swept away by the Algerian people's determination. The latter will deal the final blow 7 February.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI OPENS ARAB CULTURE MINISTERS' MEETING 10 FEB

LD111706 Tripoli JANA in English 1444 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, February 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The leader of the Great First of September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, this morning opened the second Arab conference of culture ministers in Tripoli's Beach Hotel,

The opening ceremony was attended by the secretaries of education, labour, civil service, and planning, some undersecretaries of various secretariats, and diplomats accredited to the Jamahiriyah.

Participating in this conference are 17 Arab countries, the director general of the Arab educational, scientific and cultural organization, and a representative of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (U.N.E.S.C.O.).

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, delivered a speech in which he welcomed the ministers and delegations participating in this Arab meeting. He stressed the significance of the meetings of the Arab family in order to study their problems and affairs to find solutions for them through such meetings.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi referred to the fact that the Arab nation unfortunately was in a stage of deterioration in the political, economic and cultural fields. Nevertheless, the Arab nation was equipped with vast material capabilities and a great human legacy.

He said that the Arab nation was subjected to foreign invasion at earlier stages and to colonial alliances which were enslaving parts of it after independence, but it managed to overcome and destroy them. The Arab nation destroyed the bases which were in its territories and destroyed the American and British alliances and the Italian settlers in the Jamahiriyah after the Great First of September Revolution, and the French settlers in Algeria.

The Egyptian people destroyed British colonial existence, as was colonialism destroyed in Sudan, Tunisia, Syria, the Arab Peninsula, the gulf and Iraq.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi clarified that in spite of the fact that the Arab nation had been freed from such alliances and bases, unfortunately its conditions were not improved. Furthermore, they were getting worse.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that the reason behind this was unfortunately the responsibility of this generation, because it was saturated with the colonial culture and fads imported as a result of colonial remnants which formed a greater danger to the Arab nation and to its freedom, dignity, progress and unity than imperialism itself because it was imperialism which caused the division of this nation into reactionary and progressive forces.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi clarified that when we search for the reason behind this division, we find it in the existence of an agent Arab and a free honest Arab--and this is due to culture, education and the remnants of colonialism, and that imported colonialist cultural and educational curricula were the cause of the creation of this character which made it either reactionary or progressive.

He said: "Because of this, if we succeed to solve this very difficult problem and drink from one source after we purify it, we can create in the future one new Arab mentality and this pure source will create a liberated progressive mentality."

The leader of the Great First of September Revolution pointed out that fads, tastes and cultures cannot be imported and that we should learn our original Arab culture as the Arab nation is imbued with a great heritage and culture.

He said: "We should reconsider education and its curricula to be able to destroy contradictions in the Arab world and find radical solutions and cultural and scientific grounds regardless of short-term treatments carried out at present."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi urged the attendants to search and find the solutions and methods to wipe out imported Western culture which wiped out and denigrated Arab culture in the Arab world, in order to put an end to the foreign mentalities and imported cultures in the Arab world.

He said that this could be done by the creation of a cultural revolution in the Arab world which will wipe out these imported cultures and the restoration of our original Arabic culture. He said Western culture, which was introduced by some Egyptian writers, was the cause of denigrating the Arab mentality and distroying Arab culture because these Egyptian intellectuals had studied and absorbed the colonialist Western culture, and the culture now presented is foreign even to Egyptian culture itself.

The revolution's leader went on to say in the speech he delivered before the second conference of Arab culture ministers that the original Egyptian artist who sang to the traditional musical instrument and ballads was not adopted gy the state which instead adopted those who sang to imported Western musical instruments foreign to Arab music.

The same applied to the directors who were molded by Western culture and foreign education and who influenced with their distorted production the Arab countries. This led to the rise of contradictions in the Arab mentality and created agents and puppets.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi referred to the contagion which was transferred to some Arab writers and artists through those Egyptian writers who were saturated with colonial Western culture. The Arab nation should therefore get rid of foreign culture and intellectuals who are foreign to Arab culture.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi clarified in his speech that it was possible to import education from any source in the world in order to learn technology, sciences and modern industries, but it was not possible under any circumstances to import culture, tastes and fads, because each nation had its own particular tastes, fads and culture.

He said, addressing the participants "as ministers of culture, you are now responsible for this tragedy, because you approve and encourage this production which works daily on wiping and spoiling the Arab character."

Concluding his speech, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out to the 4th article of the conference agenda concerning the celebration of the occasion of 14 centuries since the Holy Prophet's Hijira. He said: "It is a great event that we celebrate this occasion, because the Hijira is an important event in Islamic history. We in the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, from now onwards, and with conviction, will start recording from the date of the Prophet's death, because we see the Prophet's death as the most important event, not only to Islam but to all humanity as the Prophet Muhammad was the last of all prophets and messengers and by his death, contact between heaven and earth ceased.

After Colonel al-Qadhdhafi concluded his speech, Mr. Mohieddine Sabir, chairman of Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Sciences delivered a speech in which he thanked Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, for opening this great cultural meeting. He said that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's speech to the conference indicated his interest in the national causes which were being dealt with by the conference, and that such interest was an indication of his personal support and the support of the Great First of September Revolution for the aims, programmes and national schemes of the Arab organization.

The chairman of the Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Sciences praised the Jamahiriyah's participation in deepening and developing the strategy of Arab education and culture. He said that the Jamahiriyah had offered direct and decisive contributions in implementing the foreign policy of Arab culture, particularly in spreading the Arabic language and Islamic culture in Africa.

He added that the organization was striving to initiate joint national action in the fields of culture, education, sciences and building the Arab man on a national basis.

He said conflicts and disputes tearing the world apart today were due to cultural battles and civilizational conflicts.

In concluding his speech Mr. Mohieddine Sabir stressed the creative nature of Arab culture which is an open culture which did not honour either fanaticism or isolation. This culture, he said, is a tolerant culture which gives to others from a powerful position and receives selectively.

Following the speech of the director of the Arab Organisation for Education, Culture and Sciences, Mr. Muhammad Abdel Kader Ould Sidi, minister of culture and information in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania delivered a speech on behalf of the delegations expressing his deep appreciation to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for opening the conference, clarifying that "the national, Islamic and humanitarian stands led him to open this Arab cultural conference, and lay down his intellectual writings before the conference, and he is the man whose close and direct contacts with the people's masses made out of his writings and thoughts a reference to the sons of this nation."

He said: "Our salvation is connected with the restoration of our culture which is the basis of our original glories. This human message cannot be established unless efforts are unified by leaders, thinkers and historians to go back to the sources of our civilization and great Arab heritage."

Concluding his speech, he thanked the people of the Jamahiriyah for hosting this great cultural meeting.

After the end of the speeches, the second conference of Arab ministers of culture held its first session. The participants chose Mr. Muhammad Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy, secretary of information and culture, to head the conference.

JANA Reviews Proceedings

LD111726 Tripoli JANA in English 1443 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, February 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The second conference of Arab ministers of information resumed its sessions Saturday evening under the chairmanship of Mr. Mohammad Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy, the secretary of information and culture.

The session started with heads of delegations exchanging speeches, with the Tunisian minister of information, Mr. Mohamed Yawali, who stressed the importance of exchanging books between Arab countries, the preservation of copyrights for Arab authors and artists, and the importance of preserving Arab heritage and culture.

For his part, Mr. Rashid Muhammad, the information minister of the Yemen Democratic Republic, praised the part played by the Jamahiriyah for the efforts made in aiding the Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Science, and the role it is playing in the field of information. He further added that the Jamahiriyah's hosting of the conference clearly reflects the participation of the Great First of September Revolution's pioneering Arab role which highlights the authenticity of Arab culture.

He stressed the importance of preserving cultural identity in facing colonial plots that are striving for the destruction of Arab culture.

He called for the necessity of taking measures to protect the Arab world from the invasion of foreign cultures.

The head of the Algerian delegation's speech followed. The speech concentrated on the human, economic and cultural requirements of the Arab cultural entity for which planning, organization, financing and the solution of related problems are essential for reaching cultural goals.

In his speech, the Algerian representative said culture should not only look at its past, but should also no doubt face the present with responsibility and firmness, and to the dissemination of a bright future.

The representative of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s director-general made a speech in which he praised efforts made by the information and culture secretariat for organising the culture conference. He said cultural development is of great importance and constitutes an essential part of total development aimed at creating the Arab individual. He pointed in this connection to the efforts exerted by U.N.E.S.C.O. in the form of special programmes.

He said that U.N.E.S.C.O., in agreement with the Jamahiriyah, will participate in the administration of a project for constructing a national museum in Tripoli. The project is considered one of the biggest international ventures of its kind in which total overall costs are expected to reach 25 million dollars.

Ending his speech, the U.N.E.S.C.O. representative said his organization was working for the revival and maintainance of individual cultural identity and heritage which was highlighted in U.N.E.S.C.O.'s program for the protection of cultural property and the organization of international campaigns to save Arab antiquities.

The U.N.E.S.C.O. representative then read the report made by the organizations' director-general which dealt with the implementation of the first Arab culture minister conference and permanent committee recommendations. The report also dealt with the organization's activities during 1976 and 1977, and preparations for celebrations marking 14 centuries since the birth of the last prophet, the great Mohammed bin Abdulla. The report finally dealt with Arab cultural development abroad, Arab cultural security and the national Arab nature of knowledge.

The director-general of the Arab organization clarified in his report that the replies received by the organization from Arab countries on the recommendations of the first conference's reports which were compiled in three documents, are now submitted to the second conference. They are related to the cultural situation in the Arab world and the Arab countries' reports on the implemented recommendations of the first conference and their views of the five-year Arab cultural plan. He said that if these reports were unanimous in their faith regarding cultural development's basic objectives, yet different in defining a clear strategy for serving these objectives, and agreed again regarding the implementation of these projects then differed on the quantity and the quality of such objectives, then such a situation confirms that the second conference is moving towards a strategy for Arab culture, which is a natural step, linking aspects of cultural policy agreed upon in the first conference with transitional plans to be defined by this conference.

At the end of his report, he referred to the significance of bilateral cultural agreements concluded between Arab countries and the organization's eagerness to obtain copies of such agreements, to prepare cultural projects and to organise its cultural relations with other countries, and to coordinate the Arab cultural movement within the framework of Arab development abroad.

The heads and members of delegations discussed this report by reading summaries on its basic points.

In this respect, Mr Mohammed Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy, information and culture secretary and head of this conference, called for unifying all efforts for cultural integration so that Arab culture could be perceived as a united force before the world in order that it could be capable of influencing world public opinion by advanced scientific techniques.

He referred to the importance of the African and Asian Continents, of which the Arab world formed a significant part, as a point of departure for clarifying and reinforcing our original culture because what is reflected on our people would be reflected on these two continents, and vice versa.

Mr az-Zuwayy affirmed that great efforts would be exerted in Asia through its Islamic peoples. During the final session, the chairman of the conference opened the arts exhibition held on the occasion of holding the conference.

AL-QADHDHAFI INTERVIEWED ON GOALS OF LIBYAN REVOLUTION

LD130632 Tripoli JANA in English 1625 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 12 February, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The television of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiryah made an interview with the leader of the Great 1st September Revolution and secretary general of the General People's Congress, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, during which he answered many questions on the day to day revolutionary movement in the new socialist democratic society.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi tackled several issues of interest to the Libyan Arab citizen and defined the task of the historic leadership of the Great 1st of September Revolution after the next extraordinary session of the Arab people's congress when power will be separated from the revolution. In this respect Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the major task of the revolutionary leadership is the leadership of the revolution which is more important and more comprehensive than any steps it took to achieve the people's power.

The revolution, he said, is the handing over of power to the people through many changes and procedures, some adopted by the masses themselves, as for example the producers' seizure of the production establishment. The people's possession of arms will crown the process of establishing the power of the armed people through several steps, namely the general military training, the military conscription, and the militarization of cities and schools.

On the role of the revolutionary committee in the transformation witnessed in the Jamahiriyah, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that the revolution considers it is the right of the revolutionary forces and the masses to practise power themselves. All revolutionary forces are always the favorite choice being an example of the man who should be included in the secretariats of the people's congresses and committees. [sentence as received]

He pointed out that the revolutionary committees differed from the traditional political party which is formed especially to practise power on behalf of the masses, while the revolutionary committees were not formed to serve such a purpose, but to enable the masses to assume power and continue to practise it until they got used to it.

He stressed that from the very beginning, the Great 1st of September Revolution aimed at creating a radical revolution where all the masses assume power. The workers brought together, with all other citizens, in people's congresses, form the people's power. They were chosen with the other members of the people's congresses and committees which carry out their resolutions in the people's congresses. Finally they have their own trade unions.

They seized the production establishments in order to run them by themselves and obtain their own share of production. Thus no sector will control the people as power is for the people, a term which includes workers, students, farmers and the population.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi pointed out the producers' revolution is sensible and convincing. It is organized revolutionary; therefore workers revolution need not be feared; the final power is that of the people.

In the interview Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi tackled the issue of free trading as an aspect of exploitation which he said means consumption without production. It is seen as the act of buying and selling while raising the price of a commodity by the owner to make a profit. This so-called profit comes from the consumer's pocket, i.e., that of the people as a whole, in whose interest the abolition of free trade is. In this respect, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that free trading as an aspect of exploitation will be completely eliminated and all exploiters transferred to production.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stated that the existing 700 cooperatives will be adapted to the new system and turned into a people's store selling to its owners at cost price without making a profit. They would obtain goods, the value of which is equivalent to the capital they have placed and such big stores will be administrated by a few people only.

He also spoke about the fate of trade once free trading is abolished as an aspect of exploitations, affirming that the tradesmen are the sons of the people who care for production as much as all Libyans and their sons because production is ultimately for the benefit of the Libyan people.

He announced that he will lead the tradesmen's revolution as he led the unionist free officers through the Great Ist of September Revolution and the workers through the workers' revolution.

He added that the traders' sector could be involved in a revolutionary action for turning consumption into production, and achieving the victory of trade over exploitation by traders who could hold honourable positions in the new society.

He explained that the situation of the tradesmen was not very good but a revolution could break out. He affirmed that when the time is ripe he would lead the tradesmen in a revolution, thus confirming to the people's sectors that the tradesmen are free and capable of a revolution for radical changes which could lead to an agricultural revolution, for new land could be found where every tradesman could own a farm and reclaim its land.

He affirmed that the Great 1st of September Revolution is responsible for the tradesmen. If the revolution is responsible for the Muslims of the Philippines, the Arab unity and the liberation of Palestine, shouldn't the tradesmen who are part of the Libyan people living in the same country and having suffered a society of exploitation in the past be given special concern.

In the speech, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi dealt with the Jamahiriyah's import policy which, he said, should be sound, conscious and organized being governed by our political and economic relations with the countries of the world. He affirmed that such policy should take in consideration trade exchange and cooperation relations between the Jamahiriyah and the countries which contribute in the developing taking place in the Jamahiriyah in all fields.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that trade in the past was not governed by any sound strategy as it was only based on exploitation.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi then referred to the definition of the farmer, who, he said is the person wholly devoted to farming, as those who work in other fields in addition to agriculture are not considered farmers. The farmer of the future will run his farm himself.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi then pointed out the role of women in the society of the revolution. He said that his views on women will be expressed in the third part of the Green Book. He added that some women were not occupying their proper place in the world. In one part they were considered as a commodity; in another they were not women at all. Both views were wrong. Such views can only be corrected by revolution and not by reformed resolutions such as giving women posts in social work as in some traditional countries. This change, he confirmed, will be through a real revolution by the women's masses.

A revolutionary tool must be used to place them in the right position. Up till now women are not happy and do not feel their position and future as secure. He confirmed that the oppressed and persecuted women still exist. They are an ideal soil for breeding the revolution which only needs the revolutionary moving force, and this will be provided in the third part of the Green Book which will give a full explanation of the issue.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi referred to information as a tool of the revolution "as people know that the revolution is for them, that it is their life and future and as the people will now take over the information systems, it is logical that the people employ the information systems to serve the revolution and nothing else.

MAURITANIA

SALECK CALLS FOR RENEWED TRUST IN COUNTRY'S FUTURE

PA121935 Paris AFP in French 1630 GMT 12 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, 12 Feb (AFP)--Mauritanian chief of state Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck has invited the Mauritanian people to renew their trust in the future because, he said, the armed forces will not fail in their duty.

Colonel Saleck made this statement Saturday in Nouakchott in a speech delivered to the workers of the Union of Mauritanian Workers (UTM) who, gathered before the presidency, expressed their support for the Military Committee of National Recovery (CMRN).

On this occasion the chief of state reaffirmed his will to unmask and repress, as appropriate, the sordid machinations of traitors, opportunists and fishers in troubled waters and their allies without the least weakness, but also, he added, without any unnecessary wickedness. Colonel Saleck also stated his determination to resort to dialog and persuasion in order to fulfill the great work of national recovery.

The UTM demonstration officially brought to an end a 3-day campaign organized by the CMRN to detoxify national opinion. This campaign followed the sudden tension stemming from cultural conflict between Mauritania's black and Moorish communities that shook Nouakchott at the beginning of the week and which, according to the authorities, threatened to destabilize the regime.

Several CMRN-sponsored meetings were held in various parts of the Mauritanian capital on Friday within the framework of this campaign. The previous day (?the students) of Nouakchott marched through the city's streets to express their support of the regime.

SUDAN

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON IRAN

JN121153 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 12 Feb 79 JN

[Text of Sudanese Foreign Ministry statement on events in Iran]

[Text] Khartoum, 12 February--The events witnesses in Iran during the past months have been followed closely by the Sudanese Government and people. In many cases these events have been characterized by violence, demonstrations and clashes leading to bloodshed, death, disruption of economic activity and to the absence of Iranian security and stability. We were afraid that this situation would involve the fraternal Iranian people in a civil war which would wipe out all their economic and social achievements.

Sudan's interest in what is taking place in Iran stems from the ties of brotherhood and amity that link the Sudanese and Iranian peoples and from civilized ties based on Islam. Sudan's interest also stems from the repercussions these events may have on international relations in general and on the Middle East in particular. Proceeding from our foreign policy principles, which condemn foreign intervention in internal affairs, we fear that these events might provide the opportunity for foreign intervention which would impose policies on the Iranian people that do not serve their interests.

We consider that which is taking place in Iran to be a popular upheaval that had to impose itself in fraternal Iran's political and social arena, in response to the Iranian people's aspirations for a sound democratic and social life. Despite our regret at the material and human losses accompanying this popular movement, we are very optimistic that peace and stability will prevail in Iran and that wisdom and agreement will characterize future political developments in keeping with the Iranian people's higher interests. As we reiterate our belief that the peoples and their legitimate rights constitute the mainstays of history in our contemporary world, we shall always stand by the Iranian people's right to choose their course and draft their future in complete freedom, because the people must always have the first and last say.

NUMAYRI ON RELATIONS WITH SAUDI ARABIA, ETHIOPIA

LD101148 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0615 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has stated that the main purpose of his meeting at a later date this month with Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Military Council of Ethiopia, is to realize peace and stability in the Horn of Africa in particular and in the region in general.

The Sudanese president expressed his hope that peace and stability would be restored to the way it used to be in the Horn of Africa.

The Sudanese president in an interview published today by AL-MADINAH has stated that the Sudanese move in this direction has been positive, as are the preliminary contacts which we have made with the Ethiopians and the Eritreans. He stressed that the crux of the problem between Sudan and Ethiopia has been Eritrea.

In his interview the Sudanese president dealt with Arab solidarity. He expressed his optimism that the Arab nation will return to its former cohesion, solidarity and coordination. He stated that the difference between the Arab regions basically has been a difference of opinion, more than anything else.

President Numayri referred to his recent visit to the kingdom and his talks with His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. He stated that these talks dealt with many of the Arab and international issues and existing relations between the two sister countries.

The Sudanese president pointed out that in these talks there was agreement on many of the changes occurring in world events. He went on to say that we are able to feel together the steps which the Arab nation should take in this dangerous period which the Arab question is experiencing.

FIRST GROUP OF SUDANESE FORCES IN LEBANON RETURNS HOME

JN101501 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 10 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 10 February--The first group of the Sudanese forces participating in the Arab Deterrent Forces arrived in Khartoum from Beirut today. The group was received at the airport by Maj Gen A.H. 'Abd ar-Rahman Siwar ad-Dahab, deputy chief of staff.

The other groups of the Sudanese forces will return during the next 3 days.

It will be recalled that Sudan has decided to withdraw its forces that are operating within the Arab Deterrent Forces.

TUNISIA

RECOGNITION GIVEN TO BAZARGAN GOVERNMENT IN IRAN

LD132158 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Tunisian Government has issued the following statement:

In accordance with its traditional policy, which basically is to recognize states, the Tunisian Government recognizes the new Iranian Government under Mr Mehdi Bazargan, wishing this government complete success in its work for economic advance, social peace, national unity and progress on the path of Islamic solidarity.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR COMMUNIQUE ON MILITARY SUCCESSES AGAINST MOROCCO

LD112218 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[Text] SDAR liberated areas--On Saturday the defense ministry of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] issued a communique saying that since the beginning of February the Saharan Popular Liberation Army has carried out more than 10 military operations within the framework of the Houari Boumediene offensive. These attacks against the Moroccan Royal Forces resulted in the death of more than 30 soldiers in the occupied regions south of Morocco.

The communique adds that at the end of January 1979 the Saharan forces also attacked and occupied the southern Moroccan city of Tan-Tan and the garrison of Al-Buwaytrat, where two guard positions were destroyed and five Moroccan soldiers in them were killed. In addition, the Saharan Liberation Army carried out similar operations against the occupation forces at Smara, where it shelled the occupiers' military installations with heavy fire between 2 and 6 January [as received] 1979.

Saharan strugglers have also destroyed three heavy weapons positions belonging to the occupation forces and three military vehicles, killing and wounding their occupants. The Saharan Popular Liberation Army has carried out military operations against enemey positions at Tifariti, Gdiria and Bir Inzaran, shelling them for more than an hour and destroying positions occupied by royal forces, of whom 15 soldiers were killed and a similar number wounded. Finally the communique says that on 6 February 1979 mines placed in the El Aaiun region by Saharan strugglers exploded when a caravan of military vehicles belonging to the enemy passed over them. Four vehicles were destroyed and seven of the occupants were killed.

BROWN, WEIZMAN EXCHANGE REMARKS AT BEN-GURION AIRPORT

TA131440 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 13 Feb 79 TA

[Excerpts] U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown arrived in Israel this morning from Jordan where he met with King Husayn. Brown will have talks with Israel's leaders and then go on to Egypt. Meeting him at the airport this morning was Israel's defense minister, 'Ezer Weizman. David Essing has the story:

[Essing] Harold Brown, the first American defense secretary ever to visit Israel was given a red-carpet welcome at Ben-Gurion Airport. And after the secretary inspected an honor guard of Israeli soldiers, he was officially welcomed by his Israeli counterpart, 'Ezer Weizman.

[Weizman--begin recording] Mr Secretary, Mrs Brown, distinguished guests, we are happy to have you here in Israel. Yours is the first visit by an American secretary of defense in our country. It is a short but an important visit. It takes place at a time of actual and potentially even greater, more far-reaching changes in the entire Middle East. The most recent events in Iran, which seem to gather an ominous momentum, underscore the importance or bringing stability and order to the whole region. The State of Israel has proved that it is an island of stability and democracy that can be relied upon. In this moment in history, when demoralization and pessimism gain in strength, when doubts and criticisms of the United States come from many quarters, let me deliver this message to you, Mr Secretary: You are now among people confident in its values and strength to defend it and, at the same time, confident in the ability and will of the United States to provide direction in the best interests of the free world. This is the time for a sober assessment of the situation and for a show of leadership, courage and initiative. On your visit here you will find that Israel is ready to contribute to a partnership with the United States for the stability and prosperity for all peace-seeking forces in the region. [end recording]

[Essing] Weizman expressed the hope that Israel and Egypt will soon sign a peace treaty which could influence other developments in the area, and Secretary Harold Brown's response:

[Brown--begin recording] I am pleased to be in Israel, and I am particularly and personally honored to be the first American secretary of defense to visit this country. Israel and the United States have a very close, indeed, a unique relationship. We have common strategic interests in the stability and well being of the Middle East. The American commitment to Israel's security, resting as it does on moral and political grounds as well as on these vital, common security interests, is a longstanding one, and I reaffirm that American commitment to Israel's security today. I am delighted to be here as your guest, Minister Weizman, and I look forward with pleasure to our discussions on the range of security issues of mutual concern. I am sure that those discussions will be friendly, as they always are; frank, as they always are; and productive as they always are. I look forward also to learning more about this great country of Israel. [end recording]

[Essing] Secretary Brown then consulted briefly with American Ambassador Samuel Lewis before beginning his first round of talks with 'Ezer Weizman.

Brown 13 Feb Activities

TA131815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 13 Feb 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] The U.S. defense secretary will soon be the dinner guest of the U.S. ambassador in Israel. On the first day of the deliberations between the U.S. and Israeli delegations, it seems that an understanding was reached with regard to some of the issues. This is reported by our correspondent Beni Rom:

[Begin recording] Today's meeting lasted only 5 hours. The heads of the delegation immediately took up the IDF's procurement plan for the 1980's. The chief of staff and the major generals of all arms and branches of the IDF outlined their requirements for tools, arms and equipment. Primarily they mentioned sophisticated and modern equipment. Special emphasis was placed on Israel's changing security requirements, if the peace agreement is indeed signed. The IDF's new infrastructure in the Negev and the erection of the new airfields there.

U.S. Air Force General (Crane) noted all Israel's requirements and made only general comments at this stage of the talks. Tomorrow, during the visit to the field, both he and the U.S. secretary of defense will get a first-hand impression of the situation in the Sinai and the Negev.

There is a reason why Secretary Brown's entourage comprises senior officers and other experts on everything pertaining to the various forces, defense systems, weaponry, military infrastructure and equipment. Secretary Brown asked for special details about the structure of the IDF and the composition of the reserve forces. He closely examined the method of mobilizing reservists on emergency occasions and asked for further details.

The general atmosphere of the discussions was good. Somebody described the talks as serious and practical combined with great understanding of Israel's needs. At noon, during lunch, the members of the delegations laughed a lot, exchanging various remarks that mitigated the atmosphere of earnestness. [end recording]

W. Bank Mayors Refuse Meeting

TA131400 Paris AFP in English 1104 GMT 13 Feb 79 TA

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, Feb 13 (AFP)--Arab mayors on the Israeli-occupied Jordan River West Bank will turn down any invitation to meet U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who arrived today for three days of talks with Israeli leaders and will visit their territory, according to well-informed sources in Arab East Jerusalem. The decision was taken after consultations between the mayors, who represent the substance of the West Bank political leadership. The sources said the Arab boycott of Mr Brown's visit was inspired by the Camp David accords "after which we have nothing more to say to the Americans."

BEGIN, DAYAN ON IMPLICATIONS OF IRAN CRISIS, BROWN VISIT

TA132034 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Feb 79 TA

[Text] This evening, the prime minister and the foreign minister included in their speeches in the Knesset, at the Likud faction meeting which is currently taking place, not only comments on the foreign minister's reference to the PLO this morning but also remarks on other relevant political issues, such as Iran and the second Camp David meeting which will begin in less than 10 days. Here is an excerpt of these remarks:

[Begin videotape--begin] Of course, Mr Brown's talks today with the defense minister and tomorrow with the foreign minister and me as well as the Camp David conference have been and will be conducted against the background of the events in the region. The events are very grave and the free world should draw conclusions from them. That same earthquake which occurred in Iran should serve as a warning to the entire free world of what may happen tomorrow in any other country in the area. In Israel there is the stability which is embedded in democracy, and we are the real and steadfast ally of the free world in this region. We hope that the free world will recognize this fact today more than they have before.

[Dayan] The first thing, which is the tremor in the Middle East, in fact shook two foundations. One is the foundation of the existing regimes. Even though it was only in Iran, in one way or another it has implications for other regimes which are built around one man in other Arab countries. This is one thing that was shaken by the events. It also shook the degree of confidence those regimes have in U.S. support and the importance of such support. Not in whether the United States will support--and it repeatedly said at the time that it would support the shah, until now Andrew Young announced that his heart lies with the demonstrators--well, I will not say anything about this with respect to how these two things fit together with him. But when the United States did give support, to what extent was that support of significance in such cases? Well, this is the second tremor.

Now, the visit of Defense Secretary Brown is taking place and we will hear from him also--to the extent he will be ready to tell us--about what he offered the Arab countries which he visited--Saudi Arabia and Jordan--about what he is about to offer Egypt with respect to this earthquake, about this definition of his mission and this content of his tour--to provide an answer to this concussion--which was determined by the United States, as well as about what he is offering us in this context. [end videotape]

DAYAN COMMENTS ON PLO, ISRAELI SECURITY BORDERS

TA131316 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 13 Feb 79 TA

[Text] Now the talks between Israel and Egypt through the United States. Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan spoke about the peace process this morning at a gathering of Jewish war veterans in Jerusalem. This is what he had to say about the role of the PLO terrorists.

[Dayan--begin recording] And then there are the other problems, like the PLO, which is not a state, but we cannot deny their position or their value in the conflict, and eventually in order to reach an agreement. [sentence as heard] It isn't just the terrorist, or the terrorist organization; it's also the civilian part of it, that is to say, the Palestinian refugees. No one thinks, and certainly we don't think, that a final settlement of the conflict in the Middle East can be achieved without a settlement of the refugees or that they can go on living in the refugee camps in Lebanon or Jordan or even in Gaza and that we shall just ignore that situation. [end recording]

Dayan said that the primary problem in the peace talks with Egypt is that both sides are worried about what will happen the day after the the treaty is signed. Egypt, he said, does not want to be isolated from the Arab world. Israel, on the other hand, must take note of the fact that peace with Egypt leaves a state of war on the other fronts.

[Dayan-- begin recording] Our soldiers would stay on the Jordan, on the boundary on the Jordan, they would not move back from the Jordan, but the boundary, the front line--which would be the international line between Egypt and Israel, the old mandatory line--but the front line on the eastern front between us and Jordan would be the River Jordan, and that's where the Israeli soldiers would be stationing and taking care of all the area from the River Jordan up to the Mediterranean, to the sea--both on the front line [along the Jordan River] and on the mountain--and we shall have to keep our soldiers on the Golan Heights. That's what we are going to do. We are still at war with Syria, so the peace treaty with Egypt does not mean that we can pull back everywhere, or that we should not have a clear picture of our military position after the signing and the implementation of the peace treaty. [end recording]

Dayan also emphasized that Israel cannot count on international guarantees for its security.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1105 GMT on 13 February, in the Midday Newsreel Program carries the following additional report on Dayan's remarks, which are recorded, in English: I hope that the talks in Camp David next week will get us at least one step forward and then, perhaps that the final step--by which we shall reach a peace treaty with Egypt--will be by a summit meeting between President as-Sadat, Prime Minister Begin and President Carter.]

Knesset Members' Reaction

TA131333 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 13 Feb 79 TA

[Text] The foreign minister's statement about the position and status of the PLO in the area has created waves in the Knesset. Several Knesset members have submitted urgent motions to the agenda, including Uri Avneri and Yosi Sarid. Both of them want to congratulate Dayan on his statement.

MK Ge'ula Kohen told our correspondent Razi Barqay that this was a grave statement, weakening Israel's position, and that the foreign minister had made himself unsuitable to serve as a representative able to conduct political negotiations. Ge'ula Kohen and Moshe Shamir are demanding that the chairman of the Likud faction hold an urgent debate on the issue in the Knesset.

MK Me'ir 'Amit told our correspondent: Anyone who takes the trouble can find a deviation here from the consensus on which the cabinet relies, although, speaking for myself, I do not think that there is such a deviation here. 'Amit said, however, that the timing of the remarks was important, since they were said a week before the Camp David conference.

MK Shim'on Peres said to our correspondent: The remarks are worth studying and, on a note of humor, added: I am already awaiting the denial of the Foreign Ministry.

Our correspondent in the Knesset Razi Barqay reports that there will be a political debate in the Knesset this evening in the Likud faction, with the participation of the prime minister and the foreign minister. Likud members told our correspondent: A tense debate may be expected, following the remarks.

Likud Chairman Reaction

TA131418 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 13 Feb 79 TA

[Text] The chairman of the Likud faction, MK Avraham Sharir, reacted to the foreign minister's statement by saying that this is a sorry formulation and a dangerous interpretation. Any recognition of the PLO will lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state, and the timing of the statement endangers the chances for the success of the second Camp David meeting. If this is indeed Dayan's position but not the cabinet's position, he should draw conclusions.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman

TA131515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 Feb 79 TA

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman gave the precise version of Dayan's remarks on the PLO. The foreign minister said that the major difficulties on the way to achieving peace with Egypt are not the direct questions between Israel and Egypt, which can be settled, but the questions that remain unsolved: the state of war with Jordan and Syria, and the PLO question. Regarding the PLO, the foreign minister said:

And there are other problems, such as the PLO, which is not a state, but we cannot ignore its status or significance in the conflict. In the final analysis, in order to reach an agreement, the question is not only the terrorists or the terrorist organizations, but also the civilian aspect of the issue, namely, the Palestinian refugees. Nobody thinks, and surely we do not think, that a final settlement is possible without solving the problem of the Palestinian refugees.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman made it clear that in no part of his speech did the foreign minister say that Israel was prepared to view the PLO as a partner in the peace negotiations or to sit down with it at the negotiating table.

Prime Minister's Office

TA131528 Tel Aviv IDF in Hebrew 1510 GMT 13 Feb 79 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Excerpt] Our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi has learned from both the prime minister's office and the Foreign Ministry that there is no change in the government's position regarding the PLO.

[Begin recording] There was no reaction by the prime minister's office to the foreign minister's remarks. However, in answer to a question, it was stated that the government's position concerning the PLO has remained unchanged. The definition of the PLO as a murderers' organization dealing in the murder of innocent civilians, women and children--this definition used by the prime minister--remains unchanged. [end recording]

Further Reactions

TA131839 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 13 Feb 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Excerpts] Has the foreign minister indeed expressed a new approach to the PLO? Our political correspondent Shalom Qital heard clarifications on the matter:

[Qital] Ministers and Knesset members had different versions of Moshe Dayan's remarks today. Everybody was interested in exactly what Dayan had said and, more important, what he meant. Concentrating on the ministers' reactions to their colleague's remarks, I find a common denominator among a group of five ministers with whom I spoke today: The ministers believe that Dayan should have avoided making the remarks, but that one should not attach a grave interpretation to them. At most, the ministers said, we have here a case of careless language, but not a change of policy regarding the PLO.

The central question troubling those interpreting Dayan's remarks today is whether Dayan views the PLO as an organization also having a civilian status. To the best of our understanding, what the foreign minister meant is that one should make a distinction between the PLO's status in the refugee camps in Lebanon and Syria and its status in Judaea, Samaria, Gaza and Jerusalem. Regarding the refugee camps, Dayan believes that one cannot ignore reality, where the PLO exerts much influence, where it has both authority and influence. According to Dayan, when we come to the issue of refugees, one cannot ignore this status of the PLO. In contrast, Dayan has not changed his opinion that the PLO is to be totally ruled out regarding everything pertaining to Judaea and Samaria, everything pertaining to the discussions on autonomy. This is the first interpretation of Dayan's remarks and I am returning you to the studio.

[Announcer] Dayan's remarks have caused a storm in the Knesset. Several Knesset members submitted urgent motions for the agenda, and calls for Dayan's resignation were heard in the Likud. Dayan will be able to explain his remarks this evening when he and the prime minister meet with the members of the Likud Knesset faction. Our correspondent Razi Barqa'i reports from the Knesset:

[Barqa'i] Piles on piles of interpretations have accumulated in the Knesset this afternoon. Everyone interprets the foreign minister's remarks according to his political desires. The remarks caused much excitement in all factions, and Knesset members wanted to hear, time and again, the precise version of the remarks made on the radio. The first to react is opposition head Shim'on Peres. He views this as a grave deviation from the government's policy.

[Peres--begin recording] We had a national consensus on the PLO matter. I am very much afraid that it has now become fragile, if it has not yet been broken altogether. We began being apprehensive after Camp David. When we read the full version [of the Camp David agreements], where it is written "the representatives of the territories and other Palestinians" [last two words in English], we were a bit suspicious of this formulation and also expressed our suspicion that this leaves an opening for the cooption of the PLO. We now learn that this statement [by Dayan] adds concern to suspicion, confuses the people and erodes Israel's status with regard to the PLO issue, especially when Jordan is missing from the picture. [end recording]

Begin, Dayan Remarks

TA132052 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Feb 79 TA

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan are appearing tonight before the Likud Knesset faction within the framework of a political debate which had been planned long ago.

However, on the agenda are also the things which the foreign minister said this morning. Our correspondent in the Knesset Nahman Shay reports from there:

[Begin videotape--Dayan] The speech was long and I talked about all these issues and I classified and numbered the PLO among the elements which are burdening the negotiations in terms of the Arab viewpoint, but I did not include it among the elements with which we must sit down and discuss or solve any issue, beginning with the concrete questions with which we are dealing--the future of Judaea and Samaria, or even on the refugee issue which I had mentioned. Never at any moment did I say that we must sit with the PLO and discuss this matter with them. What I did say, however, was that it is one of the elements which place a burden and cast a shadow on the Arab world with respect to the Arabs involved in the arrangement. To a large extent it is more of a burden than the concrete questions of whether there will be a 10-km or 15-km unsupervised area say in the Sinai.

[Begin] I would like to say a few words on the issue about which the foreign minister made a statement. I am convinced that the foreign minister did not intend to announce any change in the cabinet's policy toward the murderers' organization called the PLO, nor have his words brought about that change. Perhaps he could have worded things differently, but there is no change in the Cabinet's policy and this is the opinion of all of us without exception, including the foreign minister. Our opinion is that the PLO is a low murderers' organization which wants to destroy the State of Israel, which harms a Jew because he is a Jew. We do not recognize it, will not recognize it, will not conduct any negotiations with it. This is the Cabinet's policy and I would ask you to remember this during the debate which will be held later on this evening. This is also the foreign minister's view, and I have no doubt about it. [end videotape]

Further Dayan, Begin Remarks

TA140712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 14 Feb 79 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan reemphasized last night that no change has taken place in Israel's position toward the PLO. These statements were made by both men several times in the course of the Likud Knesset faction meeting, where harsh criticism was leveled at the foreign minister for the statements he made yesterday morning concerning the PLO, which were interpreted as hinting at the possibility of recognizing the PLO.

[Begin recording--Dayan] We are not sitting at the negotiating table with the PLO; either here, to discuss arrangements in Judaea and Samaria and the solution to the Palestinian problem, or any other place, and my words included no word or hint that we are sitting with them, or will sit with them, or will be prepared to sit with them or that there is any change in our position. The content of my speech was the peace negotiations and the difficulties we are facing. If you disagree with me, then there are differences of opinion, but turning a blind eye does not mean that the issue does not exist. There can be differences of opinion. I think that one of Husayn's most difficult problems is the issue of the PLO and its status in the world.

The word value [previous word in English] was not a very good expression. I did not read a written speech, and English is not my mother tongue, but we cannot ignore the status of the PLO in the world and in the Arab countries; not as our interlocutor--we are not prepared to discuss things with them, and we will not discuss with them the resettlement of the refugees or any other issue--but can you, because of this, say that I should ignore the shadow or the importance or the weight it has in Saudi Arabia or in Jordan? If you want to ignore this, you may. If you want to overlook this, you can do so. But do you want to say that the PLO has no weight in the Arab world when it comes to discussing with us the making of this or another agreement? Does this have no impact on King Husayn, when during the Rabat meeting he was deprived of the right to speak on behalf of the Arab inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria and this right was given to the PLO? Does it then not exist? And when I say what the difficulties are and why Husayn did not join the negotiations, am I not entitled--or am I not obliged--to point this out?

[Knesset correspondent Tzvi Lidar] Moshe Dayan also thinks that we should move to strengthen ourselves, and he means both strengthening the IDF and the settlements in Judaea, Samaria, the Gaza District, and mainly in the Jordan Valley.

[Dayan] This is necessary for two reasons: Both internally--to strengthen them because we need it and so our people will believe in this and will want to live and settle there; and for ourselves, as a nation and for the settlers there. But also externally--in order to erase any question that anyone might raise concerning the permanence of the settlements there, their circumference, quantity and steadfastedness there. This, even if it involves many difficulties between ourselves and others, we will have to do: Erase the question marks and abolish them; and this will be possible only by an unequivocal reinforcement of these settlements.

[Begin] It is a fact that there was an ideology that Samaria should be without Jews, but, thank God, this ideology no longer exists and there is continuing progress. I would not like to go into details. We have withstood pressures, that is true, both with respect to the timing and with respect to the location, I will not specify--but we have withstood this pressure. [end recording]

Further Knesset Members' Comment

TA132104 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Feb 79 TA

[Text] After details of Dayan's speech this morning, including his statements concerning the PLO, reached the Knesset, the house was stormy and several members submitted motions for the agenda. There were others, however, who wished to contratulate the foreign minister on his comments. Our correspondent in the Knesset Nahman Shay talks about Dayan's words with three members of the house.

[Begin videotape--Peres] My feeling is that the latest statement invites pressure on Israel and creates the impression that the national consensus which the Likud had so much sought concerning the PLO issue, and which we not only supported but also followed with utmost loyalty, is on the brink of collapse. Of course, I regard this as a far-reaching change at a sorry time on a vital issue on the eve of such an important meeting. I do not know whether this is the cabinet's position. If it is, then it should come out with a proper and clear declaration so that we know what kind of cabinet we have and what positions it is taking. If it is not, then it is my opinion that unnecessary damage has been done that is very difficult to repair, if it can be repaired at all.

[Ge'ula Kohen] This is not the first time Dayan has said grave things. How does the saying go: He dirtied more than once. I just hope that Begin will not clean up after him this time too. I am hoping for a strong reservation by the Israeli Cabinet. Even regarding the method of the Cabinet's policy, with which I do not agree, the damage has already been done even if reservations are expressed tomorrow or the day after, in the manner we are used to from the days of the Alignment. By the way, I understand better now how Dayan was fired. If he had said this in the Alignment, he would have been fired again today by the Alignment. This cannot be referred to with refined words. It is simply something which must be reacted to with all severity.

[Uri Avneri] There are things that cannot be taken back. In this declaration made by Dayan there is, it seems to me, for the first time an expressed recognition not only of the existence of the PLO but also of the fact that peace cannot be attained without the PLO, which I claimed in the Knesset as early as the last time [I was a Knesset member], since the 6-Day War. Clearly, the context in which the things were said is not a context which I liked. He was not far-reaching, but in each process it is the first step which counts. If, indeed, Moshe Dayan intends to pursue this path--that is, that peace without the Palestinian people is impossible and there is no peace with the Palestinian people without rapprochement with the PLO--then he did something extremely important and it seems to me that by doing that he will break through the barricade that stood on the path to peace with us and Egypt as well. [end videotape]

Bethlehem Mayor Applauds Remarks

TA131922 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Feb 79 TA

[Text] Bethlehem's Mayor Elyas Frayj expressed support for Dayan's remarks about the PLO. Frayj said that to reach peace the problems of the Palestinian people should be thoroughly solved with the participation of the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He called Dayan's remarks a step in the right direction.

KNESSET COMMITTEE WANTS SPEED UP OF GOLAN SETTLEMENT

TA131404 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 13 Feb 79 TA

[Text] The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee has called on the government to speed up settlement in the Golan Heights. The committee said a continuous line of Jewish settlement must be created from the north to the south of the Golan.

KNESSET COMMITTEE CRITICIZES HANDLING OF IRANIAN JEWS

TA131850 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 13 Feb 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Excerpt] Israel is doing everything it can and more in order to save the Jews of Iran. This was said today by Prime Minister Begin to the Knesset's Immigration Absorption Committee. The prime minister reported to the members of the committee about the steps being taken by Israel and heard their views on the government's course of action. Our correspondent Razi Barqa'i reports:

[Begin recording] Members of the committee criticized the government's and Jewish Agency's treatment of the issue. 'Uzi Bar'am said that we had advance information about what was going to happen and we did not make the proper preparations. Bar'am says the problem is not only the problem of Iranian Jews, the Islamic wave will flood Turkey as well. Moshe Qatzav claimed again that it is not too late and there are still chances for rescue. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS, ACTIVITIES OF 13 FEBRUARY

Navy Commander Dismissed

LD131106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] All the personnel of the naval force units in the south of the country are hereby informed that Comdr Shahriar Shafiq has been dismissed from his previous post and should be handed over to the army's staff command in Tehran as soon as possible.

[Signed] The General Staff Command of the Iranian National Army.

War Ministry Personnel Recalled

LD131111 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] It is hereby ordered that Lt Gen Taslim Tavakkoli and all the staff of the armaments department of the War Ministry attend their places of work.

[Signed] Major General Gharavi, the Iranian National Army Chief of general staff.

Press Committee on Arms

LD131226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Summary] Imam Khomeyni's press committee today issued an announcement giving the names of mosques which have been designated as bases to which arms and other confiscated equipment should be delivered. The announcement also stresses that no one should be given arms, "because it has been noticed that a number of opportunists have received arms in the name of the imam's committee or the Operational Staff." The announcement also gives the names and locations of the mosques concerned.

Report on Aid, Arrests

LD131856 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1010 GMT on 13 February says that a Major General Raf'at had telephoned in connection with a news report that he and his wife were leaving Iran with a quantity of foreign currency. "He denied this news and requested a correction. Meanwhile, he pointed out that the Pars airlines company, of which he is a managing director, joined the strike right from the early days of the people's Islamic revolution together with the Iranian nation under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni," the announcer said.

At 1255 GMT the station requests listeners' attention and says: "This is to notify all the revolutionary soldiers in charge of protecting Mehrabad Airport that two aircraft of the International Red Cross carrying medicine and medical equipment will land in a few minutes. Any hindrence to these aircraft must be strictly prevented and their safe landing must be insured."

At 1310 GMT the radio says: "According to reports, a group of self-seeking individuals and opportunists have printed currency notes bearing the picture of Imam Khomeyni and have been selling these notes. All the Muslim Iranians are requested to strictly prevent such things and stop those who engage in this activity."

At 1452 GMT the station reports that "the mobile unit of the PARS news agency has reported that the wife of Colonel Razmara, one of the Savak agents, was arrested at 1500 today and handed over to the committee of revolution. Colonel Razmara was also arrested this morning."

Communique on Foreigners' Protection

LD131304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1220 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Communique No 38 issued by the Iranian Islamic revolution committee]

[Text] The noble and struggling Iranian nation: Imam Khomeyni's Islamic revolution committee requests all the Muslim people to take note of the following:

1. All members of the armed forces--be they from the ground, air or naval forces--are your brothers and sisters, and you must strictly prevent any clashes with or insult to them.

2. No one has a right to offend any Iranian or foreign lady, and any offense against them is contrary to lofty Islamic teachings and the leader of Iran's revolution, Imam Khomeyni.

3. All drivers must scrupulously observe traffic regulations.

4. As Imam Khomeyni has frequently cautioned, the protection of the rights and property of foreign citizens is the duty of the Islamic government, and this principle must be observed.

New Cabinet Announced

LD131252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1231 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] A few moments ago the office of the prime minister announced the names of a number of ministers in the cabinet of the provisional government of Islamic revolution as approved by the revolutionary council and introduced to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution. These ministers are as follows:

Interior	Ahmad Sadr haj Seyyed-Javadi
Foreign Affairs	Dr Karim Sanjabi
Housing and Urban Development	Engineer Mostafa Katira'i
Roads and Transport	Engineer Yusof Taheri Qazvin
Health and Welfare	Dr Kazem Sami
Labor and Social Affairs	Daryush Foruhar
State for Planning and Budget Organization	Engineer 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar

Khomeyni Statement on Arms

LD131502 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1350 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The following is a statement by the lofty source, exalted leader, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni regarding arms in the hands of the people:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, noble and struggling Iranian nation, it is necessary for you to take note of the following:

1. The arms which have fallen into the hands of the people are the property of Muslims; no one is entitled to sell or purchase them and any use of them without the permission of a responsible official is unlawful and punishable.

2. Arms and whatever government property which are in the hands of individuals should be handed over to the special committee assigned by the office of the prime minister directly or through the imams of jama'at [local imams which lead local congregations in prayers], or the imams of one of the mosques, and obtain a receipt. Any violation of this is unlawful and subject to prosecution.

3. With regard to those who have arms in their possession and who are not surrendering them, it is incumbent upon the general public to watch for them and identify them, and communicate their address and particulars to the said committee.

4. Strictly refrain from senseless shooting and wasting of bullets, do not cause the discomfort of the public and do not waste public property.

5. Anyone attacking a public building or any other building without the authority of the legal government will be subject to prosecution.

6. The people are dutybound to prevent any attack on police stations, gendarmerie stations, military garrisons, public and national buildings and palaces. They should treat members of the ground, air and naval forces and other government forces in a brotherly manner, as they have joined the nation.

Honorable Iranian inhabitants, Islamic (?followers) of the Lord of the Era [reference to the last Shi'ite imam], may his solution be speeded by almighty God, do not allow arms to fall into the hands of the opponents of Islam. Do not give an opportunity to the enemies of the nation and the enemies of almighty God. May peace and the blessings of God be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni, 13 February 1979.

Respect for Former Officials

LD131512 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1437 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Operational Staff of the Provisional Revolutionary Government has issued its message No 41 addressed to the armed forces of the Muslim people of Iran. A text of the message is as follows:

Since Imam Khomeyni has commanded that it is necessary to respect the honor of those who have held office in the past and who are not currently the subject of accusation, it is requested that you strictly refrain from arresting them.

[Signed] The Operational Staff of the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

Air Force Appeal

LD131630 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1438 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The following announcement has been issued today by the public relations office of the Iranian Air Force:

This is to inform all the fighting people of Iran's revolution that since the helicopters of the Iranian Air Force have resumed their aerial activity between Mehrabad Airport and Towshan Tappeh, the attention of the fighting people is drawn to the fact that firing on these helicopters should be avoided.

[Signed] The public relations office of the Iranian Air Force.

Railroads To Resume Work

LD131528 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1439 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian state railroad has announced that on orders from Mr Bazargan, prime minister of the provisional Islamic government, the railroad has started to transport oil products and wheat by special trains. At the same time the railroad's technical and administrative staff have declared their readiness to resume the transportation of cargo and passengers.

Abadan Police Building Taken Over

LD131728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Abadan's military police and SAVAK buildings were taken over by the people this afternoon. Several personnel carriers and machineguns fell into the hands of the people. Certain SAVAK installations were destroyed by young people. The Abadan police department, meanwhile, declared its solidarity with the people.

Shari'at-Madari Appeal

LD131920 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Statement by Haj Seyyed Mohammad Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari--read by announcer]

[Excerpt] I would like to draw the attention of all the Muslim public to a number of points:

1. As we all know, the nation's violent struggle against the previous regime and its associates stemmed from the injustices, crimes and antireligious measures that over a period of more than half a century were inflicted upon our noble and oppressed people. Now that the foundations of oppression and injustice have crumbled and some of the associates of that apparatus and that decadent regime have fallen into our hands, you should treat them, as long as they are our captives and until they are handed over to an Islamic court of justice, with humanitarian morality and Islamic benevolence, and exercise justice and fairness even in the case of our enemies. We should not forget Islamic ethics and confuse dispensing justice with revenge and uncontrolled emotions.

2. The noble and liberal Iranian nation should, in these critical moments, meticulously exercise the Islamic commands and instructions, go in step with the norms and limitations of religion, and should not allow suspect individuals or ignorant people to engage in arson, destruction or damage or cause killings or the looting of property. Thus, the hurting and harming of people should be avoided. Strictly refrain from killing and bloodshed. Should an individual or individuals be considered guilty, they should be introduced to the religious authorities or the provisional Islamic government so that procedures for investigating their offence, and the measure of their punishment, may be dispensed through the channel of justice and fairness.

3. Since the army, the police and the gendarmerie have declared their solidarity with the Islamic nation, have come to the side of the nation and expressed their subordination to the provisional government, they must all be respected. They should be immune from any form of transgression and insult, and no one should prevent them from performing their work in the new government.

4. The learned ullema and distinguished preachers of cities and provinces are dutybound to tell the people through statements and from their pulpits that anyone being in possession of arms or assets belonging to the previous government, agencies and offices should at once hand these over so that they may be placed at the disposal of the provisional government in Tehran. In this way, anarchy, insecurity and anxiety may be prevented. The safeguarding of borders and the security of roads, highways and cities is the duty of every individual Muslim until the establishment of the power of the central government. As an obligation, this important task should be carried out under the supervision of the learned ullema.

5. All the Iranian nation should know that now that the persistent and relentless struggle of Muslim Iranian people to destroy and eliminate the oppressive regime and its evil and misery-making vestiges have borne fruit, it is henceforth the era of building, which cannot be achieved except by awareness, composure, cooperation and solidarity. Thus, we should devote all our forces, in an organized and monolithic manner, to the building of a progressive Islamic society and prove our national and religious maturity to the world in the near future, and become honored and proud before the almighty, the pure imams, and the Lord of the Era [the 13th imam of the Shi'ites]. May our souls be sacrificed to him and our suffering and struggling compatriots. Dated 14 Rabi'olavval 1399, [13 February 1979], Seyyed Kazem Shari'at-Madari.

Abadan Radio Commentary

JN131827 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] There is no longer a place for Zionism in Iran. There will no longer be an embassy for Israel in Tehran. There will no longer be oil for the Zionists from Iranian oil fields. The Islamic revolution in Iran has come as a support and aid to the Muslim brothers everywhere.

The Iranian Army, which the former regime used to strike at the Muslim revolutionaries in Iran, will fight the Zionists alongside the armies of the fraternal Arab state when this is deemed necessary. This is what hero Khomeyni said. As God has granted victory to the Iranian Muslim people, he will also grant victory to the fraternal Palestinian people, God willing.

Abadan Commentary on Islamic State

JN132001 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Feb 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] This is the voice of the Iranian revolution from Abadan. In Iran there is an Islamic revolution calling for the application of the rules of the Koran and the prophet's chaste traditions. The Islamic revolution in Iran has translated the word of God into action. God has said those who do not govern according to the laws of God are infidels.

The Iranian revolution has put this blessed message into application after it was only a doctrine and idea in the minds of freemen of the sons of the Iranian revolution.

Those who do not govern according to the laws given by God are infidels, oppressive and corrupt. This is what Al-Ma'idah chapter of the Koran says. Yet, those who do not govern according to the laws given by God are infidels, oppressive and corrupt. This is what the Koran says. Islam is not a mosque, worship and prayers only. Islam is not only rites. Islam is a state. Islam is a government. Islam is an application of the laws of God on the official level. This is the revolution advocated by Ayatollah Khomeyni. May God grant him victory and dignity.

The Iranian revolution has an immortal slogan: "Islam is a religion and state." This is the slogan of the Iranian revolution. Islam is a government. Islam is an application of the rules of the Holy Koran. Islam equates among races. What is the meaning of the word Islam? Islam means that the Muslim should surrender himself to the almighty God. Islam means that the Muslim should surrender himself to the rule of the almighty God. Islam means to officially apply the rules of God in public and private.

Islam means the support of the Palestinian Muslim people. Islam means the liberation of usurped Muslim territories. Islam means the expulsion of Zionism from Palestine. Islam means the liberation of Holy Jerusalem. Islam means the expulsion of imperialism from all Islamic lands by the power of faith, by the faith of the resounding motto "God is great. There is only one God, Allah." This motto has given the Iranian revolution strength and victory.

Khomeyni Addresses Nation

LD132038 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1701 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Address to the nation over radio and television by the Ayatollah Khomeyni--live]

[Text] I seek refuge in God from the accursed Satan. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I thank the honorable Iranian nation and the struggling Iranian people. I am thankful for this unity of voice which has existed and exists among the nation's strata. I congratulate you on this victory which has come about for the Iranian nation. The Iranian nation should know that this Iranian revolution is different from other revolutions which have taken place in the world. As this revolution is an Islamic, humanitarian revolution, it brought about few losses. In other revolutions which have taken place in the world, the losses were extremely high. Praise be to God, we have achieved a great victory with but a few losses.

You, the Iranian nation, overthrew with the first an oppressive 2,500-year-old imperial system, thanks to the greatness of the nation and a firm faith, and you did not pay any heed to the support the imperial system received. May God keep you constant! May God grant glory to Islam! Your victory is the great victory of Islam. Henceforth, it needs a great deal of attention, the main requirement of which is safeguarding the unity of voice. We are in the midst of struggle. We still need a unity of voice. All strata should remain ready for struggle side by side in the brotherly manner; they should be ready to prevent fragmentation and differences. Should differences--God forbid--emerge, we do not know if we would obtain final victory. I advise the entire nation to continue henceforth their unity of voice as in the past, and to keep ever more alive the thoughts of humanity, nationhood and Islamism which awakened them. They should not allow this divine flame to be extinguished. They should adhere to Islam, to the firm covenant of Islam, the Holy Koran, the great imam of the Era--Allah's peace be upon him--and with their high-mindedness they should solve all problems.

My dear nation, the problems and difficulties are many, and we have inherited a distressed realm. They have destroyed our realm and left, and we have inherited a devastated realm. By the will of God, the entire nation should rise in order to build Iran. Iran is a quake-stricken realm, a foreign-stricken realm, an enemy-stricken realm. We should now build Iran, rebuild it, construct it anew. And this involves problems that cannot be put right by the government alone; problems which cannot be removed by one or two strata of the nation. The entire nation should join hands.

The entire nation should join hands and everyone, whatever his position, wherever he may be, whatever his job, should join hands with the nation and then, together, we should complete this new edifice. We should construct a new nation, a new government and a new edifice, which should all be Islamic, humanitarian.

You should take note that on such a day, the day of revolution, impure hands, traitorous hands are at work, and that the traitorous lot may wish to sow dissention in your midst. You should avoid this. They may wish to institute sabotage. You should diligently watch out for this, and should persons wish to carry out sabotage, killings, attacks on government premises, attacks on army places, places which belong to the government, on residences, buildings or palaces, you should prevent this. Such attacks would create dissention, and are tantamount to treason against Islam and the Islamic realm. Such treason should be prevented. And attention should be given to the arms which the people seized during the disputes. All these should be collected and handed over to the committee; and anyone who finds arms should take them to the mosques and hand them over to the mosques' prayer leaders, who should then hand them over to the committee, which is dutybound to hand them over to the Islamic soldiers who have been and are ready to defend Islam and the Muslims. The Islamic soldiers should be armed, and others should not be armed. Arms should only be taken up by order of the committee and under the supervision of the committee, and others have no right to bear arms.

You should take note that the sale of arms is prohibited by our religion. They belong to others. They belong to the nation. No one should either purchase or sell them. Those who have purchases then should return them to the committee or to the mosques. Those who wish to sell them should avoid doing so, and should return them to the committee and to the mosques. These are the riches of the nation: They should not be lost. Should the people see persons wishing to take away these rifles and arms, they should strongly prevent this. They should not allow these arms to fall into the hands of deviationists. They should not allow these arms to fall into the hands of the enemy of the nation and the enemy of Islam. We are all dutybound, the entire nation is dutybound, we are all committed by our religion. Today is the most sensitive day in Iran for Islam and Muslims. You should all be careful and should not allow the enemy to penetrate your ranks. You should not allow these arms to fall into their hands. Should the enemy seek to attack places where arms are stored, you are dutybound to oppose them publicly and to cut short their efforts. Similarly, should ordinary people be carrying arms, you should advise them to return these arms to the committee. And should you learn that certain people are carrying arms and are not bringing them to the committee, you are dutybound and required to note their names and addresses and to inform the committee of all the facts so that the committee may decide what to do with them.

Therefore, this is an issue which should involve the whole of Iran.

Another issue is that these disturbances and demonstrations, which are now quite unacceptable, ought to be avoided. Uproar should not take place. The people must not think that now that they have won, they should disturb public peace, they should do this or that.

You should act with order, discipline, humanity and Islamic spirit. You should make the world understand that you are a Muslim nation, that you are aware of the facts of Islam, that you adhere to the precepts of Islam. You should strongly avoid such acts as lootings and unlawful occupations. The entire nation is dutybound to avoid these things. The Muslim ulema, wherever they may be, are dutybound by their religion to prevent the people from embarking on such disturbances and to prevent the people from attacking certain centers or other people. The Muslim ulema, the guides of the people, should emphatically guide the people in these times and at this sensitive juncture. They should not allow disputes to arise. They should not allow disturbances to take place in the realm. Now is the day when the realm should be safeguarded. Committees should be set up in every city. The committtees should be set up under supervision of the ulema and the respectable citizenry, and they should protect the cities.

The police, gendarmerie and army centers definitely should not be attacked. They have returned to us, and are one of us. The army is ours. The police is ours. The gendarmerie is ours. All the law enforcement forces are ours. We and they are all members of this nation, of this realm, We are all supporters of Islam and are Muslims. These disturbances and attacks on the centers of the forces should definitely be prevented. The knowledgeable ulema should emphatically guide the people. And regarding cadets, we instruct you all that these are the self-same young men who helped us at a sensitive juncture and toiled, devoted and attached themselves to the nation. The people should support them, should serve them, They are our valiant brothers. So are the forces that joined us: You should safeguard them all. We are all brothers. We are all members of one nation, just as we are as one with other Muslims, with the Sunnite Muslims. We are with them, and should someone say something contrary to this and thereby cause dissention among us Muslims, know that that person is either an ignoramus or that others have taught him to say such things, and that he is trying to carry out the behests of people who wish, of foreigners who wish to sow discord among Muslims.

Muslims are all united. Muslims are all brothers. The issue of Shi'ites and Sunnites is not in question. Such matters are not in dispute today. We are all brothers together.

Like the members of our nation, so too those from religious minorities who live among this nation, in this realm should remain confident that they will lead a just life, a commonsense and prosperous life together with us. We support them. Islam backs the non-Muslims among them. The government of Islam backs the non-Muslims. They should all be confident, and should take note that anyone trying to tell them that we are against them is attempting to sow discord. We are their brothers and will protect them. And all the strata that live in this realm, so long as they do not institute sabotage, are one with us.

The saboteurs, too, should know that sabotage against the nation and realm is treason, and should refrain from sabotage, should refrain from fratricide. They should join the ranks of the nation. They should come under tha banner of Islam. They should all live under the banner of Islam, of "There is no God but Allah." What more do they want but for all of us to be well off; what more but that the third-class people, farmers and workers be well off? We will protect all these people and Islam will improve their lives.

I beg all strata of the nation, I counsel them that now is not the time for creating disturbances, discords, lootings, pillage, or attacks. This is not the time for such things. All weapons should now be returned to the arms centers stipulated by the committee, and may you all, God willing, bring to a conclusion this reverenced movement. God is with you all and may God protect you all. May God safeguard Islam and the Muslims under the protection of the Holy Koran and of the 12th imam--peace be upon him. May peace and the mercy of God be upon you.

'SAVAK Agents' in Tabriz

LD132031 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2015 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Here is communique No 45 addressed to the air, ground and gendarmerie forces in Tabriz:

According to information in hand, armed SAVAK officers have embarked on killing people in Tabriz and setting fire to public places, including the Red Lion and Sun Hospital. Immediately crush and apprehend the sabotaging elements.

[Signed] The Operational Staff of the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

Firing in Tehran Reported

LD132044 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2020 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Crusading young men and friends, pay attention: According to information passed to us, in Naziabad, at the point where the second bazaar starts, it seems a number of subversives have taken to arms in order to threaten the lives of people. According to the information we have received, they have killed two persons there. Also, in Haft Howz Square in Narmak and on Bahar Avenue, Tehran park, firing can be heard and the noise does not stop for a second. If you have received our message, we request our crusading brothers to hurry to render aid to our dear compatriots who are in danger.

Tehran Jews Support Bazargan

LD132103 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] A vast group of Jews resident in Tehran after coming to the residence of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni and expressing respect, held a march in the course of which they expressed support for the government of Engineer Mehdi Bazargan, the provisional prime minister of the Islamic resolution. According to observers, this crowd numbered some 15,000 persons.

Troublemakers To Be Arrested

LD132159 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2120 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Attention, attention: The struggling young men along the circular belt Shahr-e Rey, 9th Aban Street, Aramgah and Naziabad, are requested to join their comrades in arms to apprehend a number of suspect individuals who have terrorised the local inhabitants, to dispatch those already arrested to the committee, and to endeavor to arrest any others.

Food for Tehran

LD132326 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian on 13 February has carried the following announcements on the food situation. The first of these, broadcast at 2207 GMT, says: "Armed revolutionary people who are on guard duty, pay attention: Under no circumstances accept foodstuffs--not even tinned food--from anyone."

The second announcement, labelled communique No 39 of the Operational Staff of the provisional government of the Islamic revolution, broadcast at 2215 GMT, says:

"With boundless thanks to all our compatriots, particularly to the compatriots in the cities of Esfahan, Mermanshah and Shahrud, for sending foodstuffs to Tehran, we request that they refrain from sending any more since there is no more need for this."

'Sentries' on Southern, Sea Borders

LD132213 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2145 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] We warn the sentries of the country's southern frontiers, particularly the sea borders, to be fully watchful of the state of affairs in the areas that they keep an eye on, and to control sea traffic.

Appeal To End Shooting

LD132248 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2225 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The young men and true soldiers of the revolution who are guarding every corner, nook, alleyway and back street in order to safeguard the comfort, welfare and security of the Iranian nation: Stringently prevent undue actions and unnecessary shooting by certain individuals who are using their weapons as toys and causing anxiety and worry to the compatriots.

Appeal To End Threats

LD140034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2314 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Once again it is essential that I convey the following to the dear listeners, to our good friends. We begged you to refrain from threatening by telephone people who had in the past committed errors. Once again I repeat, I request you to refrain from telephoning and threatening persons who committed certain errors. In any case, we should preserve our unity and fraternity in these sensitive moments. We should realize our extremely serious revolutionary duty. God forbid, God forbid, do not perpetrate a sin for which you will later be sorry!

Baluchi Movement Pledges Loyalty

LD140019 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2340 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] In the name of God, who crushes the oppressorr; here is the statement of the solidarity movment of the southeast:

On behalf of university staff, educators, administrative employees and other fighting Baluchi groups, it gives us great pleasure to send our heartfelt felicitations to the entire Iranian people on the victory of the Iranian nations' genuine Islamic revolution under the leadership of the Imam Khomeyni. To the chagrin and discomfiture of the foes of the Iranian people who hypocritically babble about the danger of the secession of Baluchestan in order to further their traitorous aims, we declare that the people of Baluchestan, who, like other compatriots, have given dead and wounded along the path of revolution, are overcome by joy and jubilation for the previous victory that has been achieved.

The Baluchi people, who by the testimony of the local Baluchi language are one of the groups of genuine Iranians, consider their possession of the flag of the new national and Islamic government to be a source of pride and glory. As in the past we take an oath to watch out with vigilance for the plots of the servants of the foreigners, and not to shrink from sacrificing our lives to safeguard the frontiers and soil of the homeland.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS, INCIDENTS OF 14 FEBRUARY

Appeal for Former Officials

LD140836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Operational Staff of the Provisional Revolutionary Government has issued its 41st message addressed to the armed forces of the Muslim people of Iran. Following is the text of this message:

According to Imam Khomeyni's decree, the dignity of the people who held official posts in the past and are under no accusation now must remain intact. You are hereby requested to strictly avoid arresting such people.

[Signed] The Operational Staff of the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

Further Air Force Appeal

LD140832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the public relations office of the Iranian Air Force:

All the struggling people of the Iranian revolution are hereby informed that since the Iranian Air Force helicopters have started flight activities between Mehrabad Airport and Doshah-Tapeh, the struggling people are hereby asked to avoid shooting at these helicopters.

[Signed] The Iranian Air Force public relations office.

Appeal to Tabriz

LD140828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Operational Staff of the Provisional Revolutionary Government has issued its 49th message addressed to all people, especially the people of Azerbaijan. The text of the message is as follows:

The heroic Muslim people of Tabriz: On the decree of Imam Khomeyni and the statement issued by Ayatollah Shahri'at-Madari, all government garrisons and organizations are part of the property of the Muslims and of the Iranian Army. Please move away from the area near the garrison and allow the military, who are now the soldiers of Islam, to see to the relevant affairs.

[Signed] The Operational Staff of the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

People Asked To Return Arms

LD140856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] The communications section of Imam Khomeyni's office has issued a statement naming the mosques which have been assigned as stations for the delivery of arms and other confiscated equipment. All people are asked to take such equipment to the designated mosques and hand it over to the leaders of the mosque. Other mosques are also to cooperate with these mosques.

It is hereby emphasized that arms should not be issued to any one under any circumstance. For it has been observed that some opportunist persons, under the name of the imam committee or the Operational Staff, have attempted to obtain arms. The statement points out that the delivery of arms in the provinces will take place under the supervision of the struggling religious leadership of the cities.

In another part, the statement thanks all the brothers who have made this great movement fruitful by their sacrifice for their cooperation.

Gendarmeri's Mohaqqeqi Offers Congratulations

LD141006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The following message reached us minutes ago from the supervisor of the country's Gendarmeri: Although the country's general gendarmerie has declared its solidarity with the revolution of the Iranian nation under the leadership of the illustrious leader, Imam Khomeyni, nevertheless since all the units and related offices have demanded separately that their solidarity be declared, I on my own behalf and on behalf of all the officers and employees of the country's general gendarmerie congratulate all the dear compatriots on the victory of the revolution.

[Signed] Supervisor of the country's general gendarmerie, Lieutenant General Mohaqqeqi.

Appeal on Evin Prison

LD141002 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The provisional committee of Islamic revolution issued a fresh message addressed to all the people of Tehran. The text of this message is as follows:

Dear sisters and brothers, because Evin Prison is a major SAVAK center and a main prison, and there are important documents there on SAVAK crimes, all dear compatriots are hereby requested not to go to this place for the time being. It is possible that as a result of the crowd and disorder, the said documents and evidence may be badly damaged. In addition, there are other investigations in progress which require calm and order at Evin Prison.

Khomeyni: Strikes to End 17 Feb

LD141056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0924 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, pay attention to a message from the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, to the noble and courageous Iranian nation: [read by announcer]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, 14 February, the noble and brave Iranian nation: Now that, by the grace of God and the valiant resistance of our brave people, the bases of the despotic monarchic regime and the anti-Islamic government of the Pahlavi Dynasty and the bases of the new and old colonialism have been demolished one after the other, and the provisional government of the Islamic revolution has been established as the first step on the way to realize the sacred aims of the Islamic revolution, I deem it necessary to ask all the people of Iran, workers, office staff, businessmen, professionals, teachers and academic staff to end their strikes as of Saturday, 17 February 1979, and resume their work and activities.

The country's situation has reached a stage--owing to the unprecedented widespread corruption of those who ran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's regime, and their treacheries and plunderings, and because of the need for the continued general strike as a weapons in the hands of the nation in order to crush the resistance force of the previous regime--when fundamental work of construction must begin.

The continuation of strikes and delay in the implementation of a series of necessary and urgent political and economic measures may bring about conditions under which the internal enemies of the Islamic revolution, and those aliens who find that they have lost their advantages with the fall of the previous regime, may begin provocations and possibly (?resort) to anti-Islamic and antinational exploitation. Therefore the country ought to bring to an end the era of strikes, resistance and deprivations, which it imposed on itself for the purpose of toppling the despotic regime, and set in motion the vital wheels of the economy and security. [as heard] with vigor, speed and increased productivity in the direction of production and reform, reconstruct the ruins and revitalize [word indistinct] and production.

Arbitrary interference in and obstruction of the orders and instructions of the provisional Islamic government cause chaos. Hence, all-round cooperation ought to be rendered, with all care, discretion and cordiality, to the provisional Islamic government, its orders and guidance should be obeyed, and the government measures decisively supported. Lack of support for the provisional government and obstruction of the implementation of the Islamic government is tantamount to opposition to the genuine Islamic revolution, and its instigators and perpetrators will be presented to the people as antirevolution elements so that the nation itself, just as it toppled the antirevolution regime of the shah, may decide the fate of these antirevolution elements.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni.

More Arrests Reported

NC141040 Tehran PARS in English 1005 GMT 14 Feb 79 NC

[Excerpt] Tehran, PARS, Feb 14--A PARS reporter said this morning that a number of civilians and military officials of the ex-government were arrested by the people and were taken to the temporary headquarters of the Prime Ministry. The PARS reporter said that he had seen ten blindfolded people who are said to be members of the dissolved SAVAK and had been taken to the ayatollah's committee.

U.S. EMBASSY GUARDED BY 'SOLDIERS OF REVOLUTION'

LD140948 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The provisional staff of the government of Islamic revolution issued its 52d message minutes ago. Here is the text of the message: The public is hereby informed that the American Embassy is being guarded by the soldiers of the revolution; please avoid going to that place.

[Signed] Provisional staff of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

TEHRAN CITES REPORTS ON U.S. EMBASSY 'SURRENDER'

LD141118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1032 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The AP agency has quoted a spokesman of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran as saying that the revolution soldiers who attacked the U.S. Embassy today took over control of the embassy and arrested 70 Americans including William Sullivan, ambassador, and 20 armed U.S. Marines guarding this embassy. An Iranian who works as adviser at the embassy said: Sullivan instructed the U.S. Marine guard to avoid shooting in order to prevent bloodshed; the U.S. employees then surrendered themselves. REUTER reports that one of the rumors circulating about the attack on the embassy is that the cause of this attack was that SAVAK agents transferred the files of their organization to the embassy.

KHOMEYNI AIDE ON FREEDOM FOR COMMUNISTS IN IRAN

NC101420 (Clandestine) Our Radio in Turkish to Turkey 0500 GMT 10 Feb 79 NC

[Excerpt] Freedom [word indistinct] for the Iranian Communist Party. It has been announced that the Iranian Communist Party will be provided with means to operate freely in the Islamic republic to be established in Iran. Ayatollah (Beleghani), an influential member of the group led by the religious and political leader of Iranian Shi'ites Khomeyni, said during a talk with journalists that Islamic government is based on principles of justice and freedom, and that the communists will be free to organize themselves as well as to propagate their ideals. (Beleghani) also stated that Iranian communists sacrificed their lives in the struggle against the bloody shah regime, that they were subjected to the cruelest tortures of the secret police for years, and that they were left to rot in prison cells. (Beleghani) said: For this reason we stand united in the common struggle, despite all [word indistinct] differences.

KHOMEYNI ADVISER SADR INTERVIEWED ON DEVELOPMENTS

DW131319 Hamburg Domestic Television Service in German 2130 GMT 12 Feb 79 DW

[Reporter Peter Metzger interview with Khomeyni adviser Dr Bani Sadr, answers in Persian with superimposed translation, date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What was done wrong in Iran, do you think?

[Answer] Everything was done wrong in Persia. Our economy consisted of imports, oil and services. We had to produce always more oil to be able to finance our imports. That spiral was going round faster and faster, destroying our entire national economy. Our economy was dominated by foreign countries. That was the basic evil. In addition, we looked toward a future that had been determined for us by others.

[Question] What do you consider an Islamic social system?

[Answer] The Islamic social system is a system for workers and the working people. There is no place for lazy people. Trade unions, too, will play a part, a better part than they are playing in European societies and in so-called socialist countries where they do not play any part at all. Our enterprises will be administered by the workers themselves. This fundamental change will have the effect that democracy will be implemented in our new Islamic society, in the true sense of the word.

[Question] Are there any examples for this kind of wishful thinking?

[Answer] You do not necessarily need examples to implement an idea. Many ideas have been implemented without the existence of earlier examples. Our Iman 'Ali is our model. At the time when our religion was established, we had an absolutely free society. The working people were not striving for more profits, they were striving for their own development. According to Islam the economic system must be socialized. Soil, natural resources, and capital will be transferred from private property to social property. Property is not decisive for a society, but the right to make decisions. The producing man, the worker and the people will be given that right. The new government has the task of preparing that right.

[Question] Will there be any private property in Iran in future?

[Answer] According to Islam, capital, production means, and the soil are the property of the Lord. No man and no society can say: I am the owner of this or that land. The working people can use the soil. If one of them leaves the soil uncultivated, he has lost his right to it. The soil must be returned to the society again. Everybody has the right to use the soil and the production means, and of working with them. According to Islam everybody has the right to work. This is why the soil and the production means must be available to all. The people must not be forced to sell their manpower.

KHOMEYNI ADVISOR INTERVIEWED ON FUTURE TRADE RELATIONS

DW120755 Hamburg Domestic Television Service in German 1900 GMT 11 Feb 79 DW

[Report on Peter Metzger recorded interview with Khomeyni adviser Bani Sadr--questions in German, answers in Arabic with superimposed translation; date and place not given]

[Text] The 45-year-old theologian and economic scientist Bani Sadr exerted decisive influence on the forming of an Islamic republic. He was exiled to France for 15 years and he returned to Iran together with Khomeyni. He is supposed to become minister of economics in Khomeyni's government. What will the economic relations of an Islamic republic be like with regard to foreign countries and particularly the Federal Republic of Germany.

Bani Sadr said that so far the West has set the oil price, as well as the price of its industrial goods, and Iran had to accept that. This kind of dependence must come to an end. Only as much oil will be exported as is necessary to pay for industrial goods needed by Iran, Bani Sadr said. It means that an Islamic republic will export much less oil, and that fewer goods will be imported from the Federal Republic.

Asked about Iranian partnerships in German economy, Bani Sadr said that in future Iran will invest its money in setting up its own industry. The government of an Islamic republic would withdraw Iranian investments made in the German economy.

KHOMEYNI ECONOMIC ADVISOR ON OIL INDUSTRY

TA140710 Paris AFP in English 0702 GMT 14 Feb 79 TA

[Text] Beirut, Feb 14 (AFP)--Oil industry nationalisation will be Iran's first step to "transforming the economy," Ayatollah Khomeyni's economic advisor, Abdolhasan Bani Sadr said in a press interview here. Mr Bani Sadr told the newspaper AL-KIFAH AL-ARABI that this would be "nationalisation of a kind different from that in the past."

The government would distribute concessions and oil would in due course be fully "integrated with the Iranian economy," he said. He added: "By integration I mean that the oil will become the basis of a different type of development in Iran."

He further remarked: "In the industrial sector there are sixteen vehicle assembly plants at the moment and it is not in our interest to use our oil to the last drop for the production of Western automobiles. For example, it would be better to set up an entirely Iranian motor car facility and cancel the rest."

NVOI BROADCASTS TAPE OF ALLEGED SHAH STATEMENT TO GENERALS

TA131104 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1930 GMT on 9 February broadcasts what it claims is a tape recording of the shah's statement to his generals before leaving Iran. The announcer begins by saying that "the shah is the sworn enemy of the Iranian people. He openly revealed his hostility in a meeting of the top generals of the army. Some time ago the exact remarks of the shah were recorded by one of those present in a secret meeting with the high-ranking generals of the army. This tape was secretly taken out of the country and is in our hands and we will broadcast it to you now.

"Dear compatriots, the National Voice of Iran will broadcast this tape today, tomorrow and the day after tomorrow in all its programs. Dear compatriots, prepare beforehand a tape and tape recorder to tape the recording. The contents of this tape more than ever reveal the treacherous nature of the runaway shah:

[Begin recording of alleged remarks of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi] "As you are all aware, the recent events in Iran were not taking place for the first time during my reign. There were the events in Azerbaydzhan and in Kurdistan; then the nationalization of the oil and Mossadeq's government. All the plots against the monarchy were crushed by the experience which I gained from my father and with the cooperation of the Americans.

"Due to the gravity of the situation, this meeting has been called so that decisions will be taken to ensure that my reign continues. This is dependent on the support of the armed forces. To crush the peoples' revolt, we have sought the aid of the local tribes, to whom we have granted certain concessions such as the right to smuggle goods across the borders. We have also supplied them with money."

The shah then discusses the oil workers' strike and refers to the aid of the Americans and Israelis in helping the government run the oil industry. He again stresses that his only support comes from the armed forces, although there is a desire in some units of the army to join the people. "This link must be cut by giving permission to the soldiers to shoot at will at the people to create a prolonged civil war. This way enough time will be gained to find a solution to the problem." He says that past mistakes will not be repeated, and declares that he gave the people more freedom than they deserved. A larger secret police force will be established. He says SAVAK was inefficient. [end recording]

NATIONAL VOICE OF IRAN WARNS OF REMAINING ENEMIES

TA131532 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 12 February carries a commentary praising the Iranian people's heroism and urging the maintenance of vigilance "against the enemies of the revolution." The commentary says: Heroic and fighting compatriots, we salute you. Our greetings to you, the country's self-sacrificing and brave sons who revolted against the shah's criminal regime and won the first great victory. Our heroic sons upheld the banner of struggle against the evil Pahlavi dynasty and against the monarchy. A salute to you mothers and fathers. "In this humanitarian struggle designed to destroy the criminal monarchic system, you have fought to your last breath and you have not refrained from confronting the tanks and guns of the traiterous and criminal Mohammad Reza Shah.

"Our sincere blessings also to all our sisters and brothers, and to our mothers and fathers who drank the wine of martyrdom. Together with all free people in our country, we bow our heads in mourning for those martyrs who shed their blood and gave their lives in the struggle waged against tyranny and despotic domination. We bow our heads in mourning to the mothers and fathers of those who fell and became martyrs for justice and humanity, and for freedom and decency. In this continuing struggle to completely crush the monarchic regime, our people will be inspired by the undying memories of those heroes and martyrs who fell for the cause. The foundation of the revolution has been successfully laid. Under the revolution's true leader, Imam Khomeyni, this has been achieved through the selfless sacrifice of all our peoples."

"Under Imam Khomeyni's leadership, the Iranian national revolution's first phase has been one of triumph. Now, a number of related facts must be reviewed. The situation is such that, although the Iranian nation's revolution has succeeded after great sacrifices and losses, the enemies of the revolution are still on their feet." "The aim of those people is to turn the nation away from the revolution and to deal heavy blows to the revolution at the first opportunity. One must be very naive and foolish to believe in the approval and support of the shah's bloodshedding regime's overt or covert (?agents). The revolution's first lession is that one should not trust these enemies who are (?affiliated) with the SAVAK or the CIA. Such wolves have no place in the nation and should be tried by national courts."

"Heroic Iranian nation, our national revolution has triumphed, but do not forget for one moment that the domestic enemies and imperialists, especially the U.S. imperialist agents, lie in wait. One must maintain one's vigilance. Under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and with the participation of all national and progressive groups, you must always be united as a national front to crush any move by the enemies of the revolution."

The radio then carries a second commentary expressing the joy felt by the Iranian people. The commentary notes: "Our compatriots are overjoyed, drowned in joy. This free nation experienced no real joy whatsoever for half a century. It was oppressed by the Pahlavi dynasty." "During the Pahlavi dynasty's bloodshedding rule, thousands of Iranian patriots were eliminated and Mohammad Reza's professional murderers and torturers committed crimes unprecedented even in a terrorist regime." "At the cost of losing many lives and through heroic action, Iran's thousands of freedom fighters have now demolished this nest of crime, this nest of corruption, wickedness, treason and hostility. This marks the beginning of a new age in our country's history. This is undoubtedly a great victory for the brave Iranian nation. But the fact should not be overlooked that the reactionary, selfish and criminal groups and their American masters will not surrender easily, and have not yet abandoned their hostility and enmity or their goal of undermining and imperiling the struggling Iranian nation's noble (?aim). Whatever may happen, one should try to strengthen this great historic victory and one should not allow U.S. imperialism and its agents in Iran to undermine this first major victory of the Iranian revolution."

The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1945 GMT on 12 February also carries two commentaries. The first commentary says:

"The revolutionary struggle conducted by the Iranian nation under the leadership of His Holiness Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and the national and democratic forces has achieved success, and the corrupt Pahlavi dynasty's evil rule has ended forever in the country. Our country and its people are undergoing a major political and social change. True, the revolution has triumphed, but now great and vital tasks face the entire nation. Revolutionary duties require greater vigilance and caution on the part of democratic forces."

"When the bloody events of the past 2 days are reviewed, one sees that a group of evil and traitorious military leaders, in cooperation with the U.S. advisers and with the (?approval) of General Huyser and Bakhtiar, launched a cowardly attack on the barracks of the air force personnel at the air force base in Farahabad--a center of revolutionary struggle. The attackers thought that if they could subdue the airmen they would destroy the nation's revolution. As a result of the heroic defense put up by the Farahabad Air-base's military personnel, this aim and the attempted coup failed. The attack was foiled and the people won. This is a major success in the Iranian nation's revolution.

"Yesterday, all the units supporting the traitorous shah's regime submitted to the national will, and today's army communique announced that all armed forces in the country have submitted themselves to the nation's will and proclaimed their support for the Iranian nation's revolution. Thus, after months of bloodshed, the shah's troubled army, which was equipped to its teeth with U.S. arms and which was trained against the Iranian nation by U.S. military advisers, has finally (?surrendered) as a result of our struggling nation's heroism. Our nation is immersed in deep joy and happiness. However, one should not overlook the fact that there is a long struggle ahead. The victory won must be strengthened. Revolutionary vigilance must be doubled, especially because of the fact that there are thousands of American military personnel and spies in our country and in the ranks of our armed forces." Those who only yesterday crushed Iranian men and women under the treads of tanks today pretend to be supporting the nation's revolution. "But one should not trust their word. One must be vigilant. It is pleasing that in every part of the country members of the armed forces--officers, NCO's and soldiers--attribute the revolution to the entire nation and have proclaimed their dedication and loyalty to revolutionary leader Imam Khomeyni, to the Islamic revolutionary council and to honorable Engineer Mehdi Bazargan's Provisional Revolutionary Government." The establishment of the revolutionary armed forces of the Islamic Iran republic with the participation of all the members of the armed forces is dictated by the Iranian nation's interests. "The first step toward the establishment of such an armed force requires the expulsion of all U.S. military and civilian advisers and all CIA officials from our country. Our revolution will not be immune to danger so long as even a single U.S. spy remains on our territory."

"The Iranian nation has triumphed in its national struggle and revolution. The ousted and fugitive shah's rotten throne has vanished. His military power has collapsed and the units supporting him have surrendered under the crushing blows of our nation's fighters. The task of the Iranian officers, NCO's and soldiers now is to serve the people, and to protect the independence and territorial integrity of our noble homeland, Iran."

"The monarchy has ended in our beloved country. And now it is time to destroy all the remnants of the ousted shah's regime and to establish the foundation of a free republic. In this major and historic task, the army, which has alined itself with the people's aspirations, in cooperation with our struggling nation, undoubtedly can and should play a valuable role in the achievement of the Iranian nation's national and democratic revolution."

The radio then carries a second commentary, praising "the nation's heroic sons in the struggle for independence and freedom." It says that "the entire nation now realizes the major importance of freedom and independence. This has been achieved by sacrifices made by generation after generation. This is a great historic achievement. This victory must be strengthened. Unity among revolutionary forces is essential for preserving what has been achieved and for placing it on stronger foundations. Iran's struggling forces must further strengthen their victory and must guard it against any blow."

LATE REPORT: U.S. EMBASSY PERSONNEL 'SAFE' IN EMBASSY

LD141407 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1355 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Attention please: According to a report received from the revolution committee, the ambassador and all the staff of the U.S. Embassy are at present completely safe and are in the embassy premises in Takht-E Jamshid. The news of their arrest is emphatically denied by the revolution army.

[Signed] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

AFP Reports Ambassador Sullivan Released

OW141216 Paris AFP in English 1213 GMT 14 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, 14 Feb (AFP)--An armed commando of Marxist "peoples feyadeen" attacked and occupied the U.S. Embassy here this morning but were later persuaded by religious leaders to free 70 American hostages including Ambassador William Sullivan. Two of the attackers died in the assault and two embassy staff were wounded. The embassy was protected by 19 American Marines who at first strove to hold off the guerrillas but they were ordered to surrender by the ambassador to avoid unnecessary bloodshed, reports said.

Meanwhile, a provisional government deputation had arrived on the scene led by Deputy Premier Ebrahim Yazdi and Foreign Minister Karim Sanjabi to negotiate the ambassador's release. Religious strongman Ayatollah Khomeyni had immediately denounced the raid which observers said reflected the deep rift between the religious leadership and Marxist militants. By 0200 pm local time, the embassy was apparently controlled by Khomeyni forces. These have called on the provisional government troops to protect the embassy once the "fedayeen" have left, so that the ambassador and other embassy personnel can return. Iran's Telex and telephone lines were out of action during the raid. Only one correspondent belonging to the American radio station CBS managed to contact New York with news of the attack.

Meanwhile a spokesman for the fedayeen attackers today said the Marxist militants, while they supported the religious leaders, did not intend to give up their arms. "We are preparing a new phase in the revolution," he said. After operating underground for 9 years during the shah's reign, the Marxist-Leninists of Iran are today rejecting the appeals by Ayatollah Khomeyni for a general "disarmament" of civilians. They explain that they "respect" Ayatollah Khomeyni and will support the government of Premier Mehdi Bazargan. "But we are remaining vigilant. We are ready to fight against any regime which is not sufficiently progressive."

The guerrillas are now amply supplied with weapons. One well informed military source estimated that 75,000 submachineguns had been captured by civilians from the armed forces during the "battle for Tehran" last weekend. The Muslim "moujhiddeen" forces claim to have captured 10,000 arms and the Marxists probably have roughly the same amount. The fedayeen are now organising arms drill on the university campus reports said. The fedayeen and other Marxist groups including the Iranian Communist Party and the Shafagh Sorkh (Red Dawn) Movement, apparently fear being stifled in the atmosphere of the Ayatollah's Islamic republic. These fears have been aggravated by a number of incidents during recent weeks in which religious militants have ousted Marxists from demonstrations and prevented them from speaking at rallies. A group of Islamists occupied the offices of a newspaper which had "dared" to publish communiques of the Marxist groups.

AFGHANISTAN

KABUL DESCRIBES ASSASSINATION OF U.S. AMBASSADOR DUBS

BK141524 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1342 GMT 14 Feb 79 BK

[Text] Here is a report we have just received: It is announced with deep regret that some terrorists and enemies of the people of Afghanistan shot dead the U.S. ambassador in Kabul, Mr Adolph Dubs, at 1230 today.

While Ambassador Adolph Dubs was going from his residence to the embassy at 0900 this morning, his car was stopped near the American Cultural Center and four armed terrorists wearing traffic policemen's dress entered the car and forced the driver to go to the Kabul Hotel.

The armed terrorists took the ambassador to the Kabul Hotel and locked him in a room. The local security authorities tried their best to free the ambassador from the terrorists but the terrorists bluntly refused to free him.

The terrorists wanted a certain (Bahruddin Bahez), who is actually not present in Afghanistan and whose whereabouts are unknown, to be handed over to them. The terrorists continued to insist on their demands, which were impossible to fulfill.

At 1230 these people threatened that if their demands were not met within 10 minutes, the ambassador would be killed. The security authorities, after hearing the final warning and at the end of the 10 minutes, were forced to undertake necessary measures in order to save the life of the ambassador, which resulted in the four people shooting the ambassador and under the same circumstances due to measures taken by the security police the four people were killed.

The ambassador, who was seriously injured, was immediately rushed to the hospital in the U.S. Embassy, but unfortunately he soon succumbed to his injuries.

The Government of Afghanistan expresses a deep sense of sorrow at this regrettable incident. The president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki, has sent a message to this effect to the U.S. president, Mr Jimmy Carter. A similar message has been sent by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hafizollah Amin to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. These messages expressed deep sympathy and grief.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan considers this regrettable incident an action by the enemies of the people of Afghanistan and of Afghan-American friendship.

Taraki Message to Carter

BK141313 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1305 GMT 14 Feb 79 BK

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has reported that, on behalf of Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, a sympathy message has been sent to the president of the United States of America, Mr Jimmy Carter, on the death of the U.S. ambassador stationed in Kabul, Mr Adolph Dubs. In the message, the president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister expresses his heartfelt sympathy and grief at this regrettable incident.

The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has reported that, on behalf of Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hafizollah Amin, a sympathy message was sent to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on the death of U.S. Ambassador in Kabul Mr Adolph Dubs.

TARAKI RECOGNIZES NEW IRANIAN GOVERNMENT

LD132254 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that a message has been sent on behalf of Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, concerning recognition of the interim revolutionary Government of Iran by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The message has been sent to Eng Mehdi Bazargan in Tehran. The text of the message says:

The Honorable Mr Engineer Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the interim revolutionary Government of Iran: I wish to offer on my own behalf and on behalf of the government and people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan our heartfelt congratulations to you and the government and fraternal people of Iran on your election as prime minister of the interim revolutionary government of the fraternal country of Iran, and I proclaim by this the recognition of your government and the revolution in Iran by my government.

I hope that with the passage of time, friendship between our countries will become stronger on the basis of amicable neighborly relations in the light of the preservation of principles of coexistence and nonintervention in each other's affairs. I wish success to you and the fraternal people of Iran in discharging your revolutionary duties.

[Signed]

Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

BANGLADESH

PRESIDENT GREETS NEW IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER

BK140614 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 14 Feb 79 BK

[Text] President Ziaul Rahman has felicitated the new prime minister of Iran, Dr Medhi Bazargan, on his assumption of the office. In a message of felicitations President Zia expressed the hope that the friendly and fraternal relations between Bangladesh and Iran will continue to grow in every field.

The president said: It is our earnest hope that under your able and wise leadership the people of Iran will enjoy peace, stability and prosperity.

President Zia also wished the brotherly people of Iran success in all spheres of life and best health and happiness to the new prime minister.

INDIA

DESAI ON NONALINEMENT, RELATIONS WITH CHINA

BK121044 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Feb 79 BK

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Desai, has denied the criticism that the Janata government's foreign policy is drifting toward a dilution of nonalinement. In an interview published by a Colombo weekly, Mr Desai said that India's friendship with one country will not be at the cost of any other country.

On normalizing relations with China, Mr Desai said that his government hopes to come to an understanding with the Chinese Government through discussions.

PRIME MINISTER DESAI: NO SUPERPOWER THREATENS INDIA

BK131313 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Feb 79 BK

[Text] The prime minister has said that India does not face any threat from superpowers. He said that ours is a big country and we are capable of looking after our interest. Mr Desai was talking to newsmen at Port Blair Airport on the eve of his departure for New Delhi.

In reply to the question about the external affairs minister's current visit to Beijing, Mr Desai said it is premature at this moment to say anything about the outcome.

On the question of setting up an elected assembly in the Andaman and Nicobar islands on the pattern of Arunachal Pradesh, Mr Desai said it will not be practicable, as these islands are scattered.

The prime minister accompanied by the minister of state for home affairs, Mr Dhanik Lal Mandal, and others later left for New Delhi by a special plane.

DESAI SCORES FRENCH SALE OF ATOMIC REACTORS TO PRC

BK091602 Hong Kong AFP in English 1448 GMT 9 Feb 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Feb (AFP)--India has told the United States that the proposed sale of two American-designed atomic reactors to China by France amounted to discrimination.

Prime Minister Morarji Desai disclosed this at a meeting of the parliamentary consultative committee attached to the Department of Atomic Energy. Mr Desai is also in charge of atomic energy. Reports have said that the proposed sale has been cleared by the U.S.

Informed sources said Mr Desai informed the committee that he had written to President Carter explaining India's stand on the proposed sale which reportedly was not covered by the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) safeguards. India has consistently taken the stand that the safeguards must be made applicable to all, (?including) the nuclear powers.

Recently India and the U.S. agreed to set up an international panel of scientists to examine the question of safeguards applicable to all. This, however, arose from the dispute between the two governments over the continued supply of enriched uranium to India by the U.S. for use in the Tarapore atomic powerplant near Bombay under contract. The difficulty resulted from India's refusal to accept full-scope safeguards.

Mr Desai also informed the committee that one of the units at the state-run nuclear fuel complex in Hyderabad, south India, had been closed down for non-arrival of enriched uranium from the U.S.

Mr Desai was reported to have said that while IAEA safeguards were not a condition for the proposed French sale, India, which abided by the IAEA safeguards agreement, was now being asked to adhere to the full-scope safeguards. The Indian Government was unable to appreciate the reasons for this partiality, he noted.

CIVIL UNREST REPORTED IN JAMMU

BK131303 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Feb 79 BK

[Text] Violence continued in Jammu for the second day today. Groups of students clashed with the police at several places in the city.

According to an agency report, an employee of the state electricity department was killed and another injured. The university area again witnessed scenes of large-scale violence. Records of a public library were set on fire. The university has been closed down for an indefinite period. The police entered the university campus and lathi [baton] charged the agitating students. Some professors and other university staff were also reported to have been injured. A procession of girl students was lathi charged.

Chief Minister's Remarks

BK131636 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Addressing a news conference in Jammu today, the state chief minister, Sheikh Abdullah, said his government would deal firmly with acts of violence in any part of the state and would not allow any division of the state. He accused the Congress leader, Dr Karan Singh, of encouraging violence. Sheikh Abdullah added that regional imbalances, if any, were the legacy of the past.

Meanwhile, Dr Karan Singh has written to Mr Jayaprakash Narayan appealing for his help for the removal of regional imbalances in Jammu and Kashmir and resotration of democratic rights in the state. Mr Karan Singh said the Jammu and Kashmir administration has let loose a reign of terror on the people in the Jammu region. The Sheikh Abdullah government, he added, was using the public safety act to suppress political opposition and it has detained without trial several youth leaders under this act.

Educational Institutions Closed

BK140313 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Feb 79 BK

[Text] All educational institutions in Jammu have been closed indefinitely following incidents of violence. This has been officially announced in Jammu.

PAKISTAN

SUPREME COURT TO HEAR BHUTTO REVIEW PETITION 24 FEB

BK140701 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 14 Feb 79 BK

[Text] The Supreme Court today fixed 24 February as the date for the formal hearing of the review petition filed by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto requesting a review of the Supreme Court decision upholding the sentences passed by the Lahore High Court in the Mohammad Ahmad Khan murder case. The court fixed the date after hearing the views of the petitioner. The court, consisting of the chief justice and six judges, ordered that until a decision is made on the review petition, the sentence may not be carried out and the accused may not be removed from Rawalpindi.

The Supreme Court did not agree with the defense view that 30 days be allowed, as provided for under law, before the formal hearing of the review petition. The court advised that (?preparation) could commence immediately after filing the petition. The chief justice said [words indistinct]. He said it is the unanimous opinion of the seven judges of the court that FSF [Federal Security Force] personnel and ammunition were used in the commission of the crime. Hence the appeal filed by the accused concerning the FSF has been unanimously rejected.

Earlier, the court, after hearing the defense counsel, had fixed the 17th of this month for the presentation of arguments, but in order to assist the defense in presenting its case, the court extended the date and fixed the 24th of the month for the hearing.

Further Details

BK140857 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 14 Feb 79 BK

[Excerpts] The court also instructed that facilities provided to the lawyers to meet the petitioner be continued. The court also permitted the addition of two more lawyers to the team of defense lawyers. The court stated that additional facts can be included in the 97-page petition filed by the defense in the course of the hearing. The court was of the view that the hearing can resume immediately after the petition has been filed. The court, on inquiring of the advocate on record, Mr M.A. Rahman, was told that he has no objection to the increase in the team of defense lawyers and to providing facilities to meet with and consult the petitioner.

The chief justice said the case has been discussed in detail for a full 7 months and it is the view of all the judges that it should be completed without (?further delay).

CONSTITUTION AMENDED TO PROVIDE SYSTEM FOR LAW REVIEW

BK081733 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Feb 79 BK

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has issued order No 3 of 1979 to amend the constitution of Pakistan. The order, which comes into force on the 12th of Rabiul Awal [10 February], amends the constitution so as to confer on high courts the power to decide whether any law is repugnant to the injunctions of Islam and to provide that a law declared by a high court to be so repugnant shall cease to have effect from the day on which the decision of the high court becomes effective. Appeal from an order of a high court will lie to the Supreme Court. It provides for the constitution of Shariat benches consisting of three Muslim judges in the Supreme Court and in each high court by the chief justices of that court [as heard]. Advocates of the Supreme Court, advocates of a high court with not less than 5 years standing and ulemas will serve on a panel of jurist consult maintained by the Supreme Court, and the high courts would be able to represent parties in proceedings in these courts.

PRESIDENT HAQ ADDRESSES PRESS CONFERENCE ON NEW LAWS

BK101743 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Feb 79 BK

[Text] Addressing a crowded news conference, the president declared that no future government would dare to change or go contrary to the laws being promulgated now. He said the measures announced today had been finalized and framed by the Council of Islamic Ideology which comprises ulema of all schools of thought. He pointed out that Shariat benches have been set up to determine and decide about any law being Islamic or un-Islamic.

In reply to a question, the president said the Islamization of law was a continuing process and more measures would be announced as and when ready.

Replying to another question, the president said the announcement of the zakat [obligatory donations to poor by the rich] collection would be visualized from the fact that about 50 billion rupees, half at the current account and the rest in other accounts, were lying in the banks.

About income tax, the president made it clear that it would be modified to some extent, but would not be totally abolished. However, the wealth tax would be replaced by zakat.

Replying to a question about the applicability of hadud [Islamic punishment], he made it clear that it would be strictly observed as nobody, including himself, was above the law. He told a questioner that elections will be held as scheduled.